

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Title V Operating Permit**

Name of Permitted Facility: Cargill, Incorporated

**Facility Location: 1110 12th Avenue SW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52406**

Air Quality Operating Permit Number: 07-TV-010

Expiration Date: 12/3/2012

Permit Renewal Application Deadline: 6/3/2012

EIQ Number: 92-9010

Facility File Number: 57-01-002

Responsible Official

Name: Paul Kerr

Title: Plant Superintendent

Mailing Address: 1110 12th Avenue SW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406

Phone #: 319-399-4181

Permit Contact Person for the Facility

Name: Amelia Denning

Title: Crush Plant Superintendent

Mailing Address: 1110 12th Avenue SW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406

Phone #: 319-399-4175

This permit is issued in accordance with 567 Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 22, and is issued subject to the terms and conditions contained in this permit.

For the Director of the Department of Natural Resources

Douglas A. Campbell, Supervisor of Air Operating Permits Section

Date

Table of Contents

I. Facility Description and Equipment List	4
II. Plant - Wide Conditions	7
III. Emission Point Specific Conditions	12
IV. General Conditions.....	138
G1. Duty to Comply	
G2. Permit Expiration	
G3. Certification Requirement for Title V Related Documents	
G4. Annual Compliance Certification	
G5. Semi-Annual Monitoring Report	
G6. Annual Fee	
G7. Inspection of Premises, Records, Equipment, Methods and Discharges	
G8. Duty to Provide Information	
G9. General Maintenance and Repair Duties	
G10. Recordkeeping Requirements for Compliance Monitoring	
G11. Evidence used in establishing that a violation has or is occurring.	
G12. Prevention of Accidental Release: Risk Management Plan Notification and Compliance Certification	
G13. Hazardous Release	
G14. Excess Emissions and Excess Emissions Reporting Requirements	
G15. Permit Deviation Reporting Requirements	
G16. Notification Requirements for Sources That Become Subject to NSPS and NESHAP Regulations	
G17. Requirements for Making Changes to Emission Sources That Do Not Require Title V Permit Modification	
G18. Duty to Modify a Title V Permit	
G19. Duty to Obtain Construction Permits	
G20. Asbestos	
G21. Open Burning	
G22. Acid Rain (Title IV) Emissions Allowances	
G23. Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection (Title VI) Requirements	
G24. Permit Reopenings	
G25. Permit Shield	
G26. Severability	
G27. Property Rights	
G28. Transferability	
G29. Disclaimer	
G30. Notification and Reporting Requirements for Stack Tests or Monitor Certification	
G31. Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes	
G32. Contacts List	
Appendices A. 40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGG	151
B. Consent Order	152

Abbreviations

acfm.....	actual cubic feet per minute
CFR.....	Code of Federal Regulation
CE	control equipment
CEM.....	continuous emission monitor
°F.....	degrees Fahrenheit
EIQ.....	emissions inventory questionnaire
EP	emission point
EU	emission unit
FDS	Flash Desolventizing System
gr./dscf	grains per dry standard cubic foot
gr./100 cf.....	grains per one hundred cubic feet
IAC.....	Iowa Administrative Code
IDNR.....	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
MOS.....	Mineral Oil System
MVAC.....	motor vehicle air conditioner
NAICS.....	North American Industry Classification System
NSPS	new source performance standard
ppmv	parts per million by volume
lb./hr	pounds per hour
lb./MMBtu	pounds per million British thermal units
OP	Old Plant
SCC.....	Source Classification Codes
scfm.....	standard cubic feet per minute
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
TPY.....	tons per year
USEPA.....	United States Environmental Protection Agency

Pollutants

PM.....	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
VOC	volatile organic compound
CO.....	carbon monoxide
HAP.....	hazardous air pollutant

I. Facility Description and Equipment List

Facility Name: Cargill, Incorporated

Permit Number: 07-TV-010

Facility Description: Soybean Processing Plant (SIC 2075, 2099)

Equipment List

Emission Point Number	Emission Unit Number	Associated Emission Unit Description	LCPH ATI / PTO Numbers
1	1.1	Boiler (Natural Gas)	4539 / 4607
1	1.2	Boiler (Fuel Oil)	4539 / 4607
5	5.1	Soybean Cracking	3296 / 3301
5	5.2	Conveying	3296 / 3301
5	5.3	Classifying Equipment	3296 / 3301
6	6.1	Soybean Dehulling	3297 / 3288
6	6.2	Hull Grinding & Vacuum	3297 / 3288
7	7.1	Soybean Flakers	3728 / 3678
7	7.2	Flaker Conveying	3728 / 3678
8	8.1	Meal Grinding	5023 / 5067
8	8.2	Conveying	5023 / 5067
8	8.3	S. Meal Tank	5023 / 5067
8	8.4	N. Meal Tank	5023 / 5067
8	8.5	Meal Loadout	5023 / 5067
8	8.6	Flake Loadout	5023 / 5067
9	9.1	Receiving & Conveying	3300 / 3289
9	9.2	Bean Cleaning	3300 / 3289
14	14.1	Grain Drying – Soybeans	3302 / 3269
14	14.2	Grain Drying – Natural Gas	3302 / 3269
14	14.3	Grain Drying – Propane	3302 / 3269
19	19	Flake Seal Aspiration	3303 / 3296
25	25	Extrusion #2	3262 / 3273
32	32.1	White Meal Blower	3263 / 3302
32	32.2	Flour Mill Blower	3263 / 3302
34	34	Meal Dryer	3304 / 3295
35	35	Meal Cooling	3305 / 3294
37	37	Class C Flour Tank	1911 / 1863
40	40	Flour Tanks 5 & 6	18 / 178
42	42	Flour Tanks 1 & 2 Sack Tank	276 / 173
45	45	OP Tank 1	4181 / 4101
52	52	Flour Mill Vacuum	269 / 167

54	54.1	Bulk Bag Tank	3264 / 3278
54	54.2	Blend Tank	3264 / 3278
54	54.3	Tanks 7, 8, & 9	3264 / 3278
55	55	Extrusion Sacking	1808 / 1498
56	56.1	Reject Flour Tank	3332 / 3270
56	56.2	Grinder 1	3332 / 3270
56	56.3	Grinder 2	3332 / 3270
56	56.4	Grinder 3	3332 / 3270
63	63	Line 2 Vegetable Protein Dryer / Cooler	302 / 331
64	64	Line 1 Vegetable Protein Dryer / Cooler	4773 / 330
65	65.1	Extrusion Reject Tank	3333 / 3267
65	65.2	Extrusion Tank 5	3333 / 3267
65	65.3	Extrusion Tank 6	3333 / 3267
66	66	Extrusion Flour Tanks 1-4	3266 / 3272
74	74.1	Flake Tank 3	299 / 213
74	74.2	Flake Tank 4	299 / 213
75	75	OP Tanks 4 & 5	3827 / 3736
76	76	Soybean Flour Storage Tanks 2 & 3	3828 / 3737
82	82	H2 Flake Loadout Tank	4507 / 4606
83	83	Flour Sacking	1912 / 1862
84	84	Flavoring Dust Collector	3267 / 3276
85	85	Flavoring Dryer Cooling Section	3823 / 3738
86	86	Screens / Hulls Loadout	3306 / 3268
90	90	Hull Transfer Bin (C-7)	3307 / 3293
91	91	Extrusion Scrubber #1	3269 / 3274
93	93	Soybean Oil Extraction Process	4641 / 4789
95	95	Soybean Storage Tank C-10	4492 / 4671
97	97	White Flake Storage Tanks (2)	4493 / 4672
98	98	White Flake Storage Tanks (4)	4494 / 4673
99	99	FDS White Flake Cooler II	4495 / 4674
101	101.1	Bean Storage Silo #1	5003 / 5110
101	101.2	Bean Storage Silo #2	5003 / 5110
107	107.1	Flake Tank Airlock Bag Filter	5132 / 0

Insignificant Equipment List

Insignificant Emission Unit Number	Insignificant Emission Unit Description
134	Line 2 Space Heater
133-1	Triangle Warehouse Heater Burner 3
132-1	Triangle Warehouse Heater Burner 2
131-1	Triangle Warehouse Heater Burner 1
115-1	Palletizer Room Heater Burner 3
114-1	Palletizer Room Heater Burner 2
113-1	Palletizer Room Heater Burner 1
135	Line 1 Space Heater
94 ¹	Fuel Oil Storage Tank and Unload (LCPH ATI 3270 / PTO 3277)
29 ¹	Extractor Purge Fan – All emissions for this source accounted for under EP93 (LCPH ATI 3308 / PTO 3332)
30 ¹	Extraction Final Vent – All emissions for this source accounted for under EP93 (LCPH ATI 3309 / PTO 3299)
92 ¹	Extraction Floor Sweeps – All emissions for this source accounted for under EP93 (LCPH ATI 3310 / PTO 3300)

¹ The construction permit associated with this emission unit does not contain any specific terms or conditions, therefore it qualifies as an insignificant activity per rule 567 IAC 22.103.

II. Plant-Wide Conditions

Facility Name: **Cargill, Incorporated**

Permit Number: 07-TV-010

Permit conditions are established in accord with 567 Iowa Administrative Code rule 22.108

Permit Duration

The term of this permit is: 5 years

Commencing on: 12/4/2007

Ending on: 12/3/2007

Amendments, modifications and reopenings of the permit shall be obtained in accordance with 567 Iowa Administrative Code rules 22.110 - 22.114. Permits may be suspended, terminated, or revoked as specified in 567 Iowa Administrative Code Rules 22.115.

Plant-Wide Emission Limits

The atmospheric emissions from the plant as a whole shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant: VOC

Emission Limit: 257.9 tpy^{1,2}

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4641 / PTO 4789

¹This is a facility-wide limit requested by Cargill for solvent loss associated with the Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production Plant. The solvent loss limit encompasses all sources of solvent loss, i.e. MOS Main Vent (EP93), White Flake Cooler (EP32), Four White Flake Surge Tanks (EP98), White Flake Storage Tanks 3,4 (EP74), White Flake Cooler (EP99), Two White Flake Storage Tanks (EP97), Meal Dryer (EP34), Meal Cooler (EP35), Meal Grinding and Rail Loadout (EP08), Flour Mill Operation and Fugitive Losses. Compliance with requested 257.9 tpy limit is determined on a mass balance approach.

²Limit requested by Cargill to limit the VOC emissions white flake expansion project. The 257.9 tpy is a synthetic minor increase for the purposes of PSD and relaxation of this limit will trigger PSD. Any future relaxation of this emission cap will trigger PSD review as specified in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(4).

Pollutant: Single Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)

Emission Limit(s): 0.2 gal/ton³, 1.7 gal/ton⁴

Authority for Requirement: NESHAP Subpart GGGG, 40 CFR 63.2840

³Emission Limit is based on NESHAP Subpart GGGG 40 CFR 63.2840 for existing conventional soybean processing sources.

⁴Emission limit is based on NESHAP Subpart GGGG 40 CFR 63.2840 for existing specialty soybean processing sources.

Plant-Wide Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits & requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A mineral oil scrubber (MOS) shall be used to control VOC/VHAP emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained properly and operated at all times the air pollution source is in operation. All appropriate probes, monitors and gauges needed to measure the parameters outlined in "Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping" shall be installed, maintained and operating during the operation of the emission unit and control device at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4641 / PTO 4789

NSPS and NESHAP Applicability: Cedar Rapids West Facility is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart GGGG – Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4641 / PTO 4789

Operating Limits:

- The maximum VOC content of any solvent shall not exceed 5.6 pounds per gallon.
- The maximum solvent usage shall not exceed 92,107 gallons per 12-month rolling total.
- The maximum yearly crush rate shall not exceed 438,000 tons/year based on a 12-month rolling total.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4641 / PTO 4789

Operating Condition Monitoring & Recordkeeping:

All records as required by this permit shall be kept on site for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be available for inspection by the Linn County Air Quality Division and other federal or state air pollution regulatory agencies and their authorized representatives.

- A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of all solvent(s) used in the extraction process.
- Record the VOC content of the solvent upon each new shipment of solvent to the facility in pounds per gallon.
- Record on a monthly basis the total solvent usage in gallons. Beginning with the first full month after permit issuance, Cargill will total the 12-month rolling total by using the first full month after permit issuance plus the previous 11-month totals.
- Calculate and record rolling 12-month totals for total solvent usage in gallons.
- Record on a monthly basis the total soybeans crushed in tons.
- Calculate and record the rolling 12-month totals of the amount of soybeans crushed in tons.
- All applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG shall be followed by the compliance date.
- Record all maintenance and repair completed on the MOS.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4641 / PTO 4789

Quarterly Report Requirements:

The following information shall be submitted to this department by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15).

- Monthly solvent usage (in gallons) based on a 12-month rolling total

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4641 / PTO 4789

Unless specified otherwise in the Source Specific Conditions, the following limitations and supporting regulations apply to all emission points at this plant:

Opacity (visible emissions): 20% opacity
Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): 500 parts per million by volume
Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 23.3(3)"e"
LCO 10.12(2)

Particulate Matter:

No person shall cause or allow the emission of particulate matter from any source in excess of the emission standards specified in this chapter, except as provided in 567 – Chapter 24. For sources constructed, modified or reconstructed after July 21, 1999, the emission of particulate matter from any process shall not exceed an emission standard of 0.1 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust gas, except as provided in 567 – 21.2(455B), 23.1(455B), 23.4(455B) and 567 – Chapter 24.

For sources constructed, modified or reconstructed prior to July 21, 1999, the emission of particulate matter from any process shall not exceed the amount determined from Table I, or amount specified in a permit if based on an emission standard of 0.1 grain per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas or established from standards provided in 23.1(455B) and 23.4(455B).

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 23.3(2)"a"

Particulate Matter: No person shall permit, cause, suffer or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any one hour from any emission point from any process equipment at a rate in excess of that specified in Table I for the process weight rate allocated to such emission point. The emission standards in LCO 10.9 (1)"a" shall apply and those specified in LCO 10.8 and 10.9 and Table I shall not apply to each process of the types listed in those sections, with the following exception: whenever the compliance status, history of operations, ambient air quality in the vicinity, or the type of control equipment utilized, would warrant maximum control, the Air Pollution Control Officer may enforce 0.1 grain per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas, or Table I of this section, whichever would result in the lowest allowable emission rate.

Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.9(1)

Fugitive Dust: Attainment and Unclassified Areas - No person shall allow, cause or permit any materials to be handled, transported or stored; or a building, its appurtenances or a construction haul road to be used, constructed, altered repaired or demolished, with the exception of farming operations or dust generated by ordinary travel on unpaved public roads, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter in quantities sufficient to create a nuisance, as defined in Iowa Code section 657.1, from becoming airborne. All persons, with the above exceptions, shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property on which the emissions originate. The highway authority shall be responsible for taking corrective action in those cases where said authority has received complaints of or has actual knowledge of dust conditions which require abatement pursuant to this subrule. Reasonable precautions may include, but not limited to, the following procedures.

1. Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dusts in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land.
2. Application of suitable materials, such as but not limited to asphalt, oil, water or chemicals on unpaved roads, material stockpiles, race tracks and other surfaces which can give rise to airborne dusts.
3. Installation and use of containment or control equipment, to enclose or otherwise limit the emissions resulting from the handling and transfer of dusty materials, such as but not limited to grain, fertilizers or limestone.
4. Covering at all times when in motion, open-bodied vehicles transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.
5. Prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets or to which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth-moving equipment, erosion by water or other means.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 23.3(2)"c"
LCO 10.13

Regulatory Authority

This facility is located in Linn County, Iowa. Linn County Public Health Department, under agreement with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), is the primary regulatory agency in Linn County. This Title V permit is issued by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, however, required contacts and information submittals referred to in this permit as required by "the Department" should continue to be directed to the Linn County Public Health Department office. This will include such items as stack test notification, stack test results submittal, oral and written excess emission reports, and reports and records required in the Linn County construction permits. Information specifically required by the Title V permit such as the annual EIQ and fees, annual compliance certification, semi-annual monitoring report and any Title V forms submitted for updates, modifications, renewals, etc. must be submitted to the Iowa DNR.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108

Compliance Plan

The owner/operator shall comply with the applicable requirements listed below. The compliance status is based on information provided by the applicant.

Unless otherwise noted in Section III of this permit, Cargill, Incorporated, 1110 12th Avenue SW, Cedar Rapids is in compliance with all applicable requirements and shall continue to comply with all such requirements. For those applicable requirements which become effective during the permit term, Cargill, Incorporated, shall comply with such requirements in a timely manner.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(15)

Consent Decree

On March 3, 2006, the Federal District Court in Minnesota entered a Consent Decree between Cargill, Incorporated, U.S. EPA, Iowa Department of Natural resources and other participating agencies. U.S. et al v. Cargill, Incorporated Civil Action Number 05-2037JMR/FLN. This Consent Decree is hereby incorporated in its entirety into this permit. During the effective period of the Consent Decree, Cargill shall comply with the specific emission reduction requirements, emission limits, operating parameters, monitoring requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and any other applicable requirements specified in the Consent Decree and applicable to this facility. Where a conflict exists, these requirements shall supersede and control over corresponding terms and conditions of this permit. A copy of this Consent Decree is included as Appendix B of this permit.

Authority for Requirement: Civil Action Number 05-2037JMR/FLN
567 IAC 22.108(1)

III. Emission Point-Specific Conditions

Facility Name: Cargill, Incorporated
Permit Number: 07-TV-010

Emission Point ID Number: 1

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3

Emission Unit(s) vented through this Emission Point: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3
Emission Unit Description: Boiler
Raw Material/Fuel: Natural Gas, Fuel Oil, Vegetable Oil
Rated Capacity: 70.7 MMBtu/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 20%
Authority for Requirement: 40 CFR 60.43c(c) Subpart Dc
LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 2 lb/hr, 6.08 tpy²
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 2 lb/hr, 6.08 tpy²
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Pollutant: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
Emission Limit(s): 9.27 lb/hr, 34.11 tpy³
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Pollutant: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
Emission Limit(s): 0.5 lb/MMBtu
Authority for Requirement: 40 CFR 60.42c(e)"2" Subpart Dc

Pollutant: Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x)
Emission Limit(s): 12.8 lb/hr, 51.7 tpy⁴
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Pollutant: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
Emission Limit(s): 0.38 lb/hr, 1.66 tpy⁵
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Pollutant: Carbon Monoxide
Emission Limit(s): 13 lb/hr, 40.3 tpy⁶
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

²lb/hr emission limit based on 95% CI of source test completed on 1/18/01 while combusting vegetable oil

³lb/hr emission limit based on 0.12% by weight sulfur content of vegetable oil combusted at a rate of 0.544 kgal/hr at 3200 kgal/yr. This emission limit is more restrictive than the NSPS Subpart Dc requirement of 0.5% by weight sulfur while burning distillate oil.

⁴lb/hr emission limit based on 95% CI of source test completed on 1/18/01 while combusting vegetable oil

⁵lb/hr emission limit based on worst case emission factor of combusting natural gas 8760 hr/yr

⁶lb/hr emission limit based on 95% CI of source test completed on 1/18/01 combusting vegetable oil

Note: The tpy limits for each pollutant ensures that the maintenance activities to the boiler do not exceed any of the PSD levels of significance.

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

NSPS and NESHAP Applicability:

This emission unit is subject to the New Source Performance Standards Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. This emission unit is of the source type regulated by the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (567 IAC 23.1(4)"dd", 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD). On July 30, 2007, the DC Circuit Court vacated this entire standard. Since the standard has been vacated, this unit may be subject to the requirements of section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act. Section 112(j) requires the facility to submit an application addressing the control of HAP emissions from this unit and also requires that the MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) be incorporated into the facility's Title V operating permit. The Iowa DNR - Air Quality Bureau is currently developing a procedure to implement Section 112(j) requirements, if applicable, for units that were subject to the vacated rule. If the facility is required to modify the units or control equipment to comply with section 112(j), then the facility shall submit an application to modify the required construction permit.

- Authority for Requirement: 40 CFR 63.52; 567 IAC 23.1(4)"b"(2)

- Cedar Rapids West Facility is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart GGGG – Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc Requirements

Compliance with the emission limits shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

Authority for Requirement: 40 CFR 60.42c(g) Subpart Dc

For affected facilities, compliance with the emissions limits may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier.

Authority for Requirement: 40 CFR 60.42(h)"1" Subpart Dc

The owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. For affected facilities combusting oil, samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according to Method 19.

Authority for Requirement: 40 CFR 60.46c Subpart Dc

The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup. The notification shall include:

1. The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.
2. The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.
3. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits of 60.42c or the PM or opacity limits of 60.43c shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests.
4. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits or percent reduction requirements under 60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.
5. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 60.43c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.
 - Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.
 - Each 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent) calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.
 - Each 30-day average percent of potential SO₂ emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.
 - Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

- Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
- 6. The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.
- 7. All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.
- 8. The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

Authority for Requirement: 40 CFR 60.48c Subpart Dc

Operating Limits:

1. Fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 0.12 percent (0.12%) for #2 fuel oil and vegetable oil.
2. The boiler shall only combust natural gas, #2 fuel oil or vegetable oil.
3. The boiler shall not combust more than 3.2 million gallons of vegetable oil per twelve-month rolling period.
4. The boiler shall not combust more than 4.0 million gallons total of liquid fuels (total combined for vegetable oil and fuel oil) per a twelve-month rolling period.
5. The boiler shall combust only one fuel type at any given time.
6. The initial tank of fuel oil shall be analyzed to demonstrate compliance with the 0.12% by weight sulfur content limit. Thereafter, Cargill shall sample the oil in the tank after each new shipment of oil is received.
7. The initial tank of vegetable oil shall be analyzed to demonstrate compliance with the 0.12% by weight sulfur content limit. Thereafter, Cargill shall sample the oil in the tank after each new shipment of oil received.
8. If a vegetable and/or fuel oil sample is analyzed with a sulfur by weight concentration greater than 0.12%, Cargill shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent vegetable and/or fuel oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be equal to or less than 0.12% by weight sulfur content.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Operating Condition Monitoring and Record keeping:

All records as required by this permit shall be kept on-site for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be available for inspection by the Linn County Air Quality Division and other federal or state air pollution regulatory agencies and their authorized representatives.

- During the first twelve (12) months of operation, determine the cumulative throughput of each fuel type for each month of operation.¹
- After the first twelve(12) months of operation, determine the annual throughput of each fuel type on a rolling 12-month basis for each month of operation.¹
- Maintain records of fuel oil sulfur content after each new shipment is analyzed.
- Maintain records of vegetable oil sulfur content after each new shipment is analyzed.
- Copies of test results shall be retained until a new approved representative test is conducted or for 5 years, whichever is longer.
- All applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc shall be adhered to.

¹Per EPA guidance, if only natural gas or low sulfur fuel oil is used, compliance can be adequately verified by keeping fuel usage records less frequently (i.e. weekly or monthly). Linn County will accept weekly or monthly records for the natural gas combusted for this short time.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Quarterly Report Requirements:

The following information shall be submitted to this department by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15).

1. Monthly fuel type, quantity and sulfur concentration by weight (if liquid fuels burned during any part of the quarter)
2. 40 CFR 60.48c(j) Cargill shall submit the Bi-Annual reports below.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Bi-Annual Report Requirements (per 40 CFR 60.48c(j)):

The following information shall be submitted to this department by the 30th of each 6-month period for the previous 6 months (January 30 and July 30).

1. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period (40 CFF 60.48c(e)"1."
2. Each 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period;
 - Reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards;
 - A description of corrective actions taken (40 CFR 60.48c(e)"2").

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

NSPS Requirements:

The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative. 40 CFR 60.7(b)

The permittee shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report to the Department and Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7(c). The summary report form shall contain the information and format required in 40 CFR 60.7(d).

Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements in the prior permit conditions, the permittee may reduce the frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports pursuant to 40 CFR 60.7(e).

At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. 40 CFR 60.11(d)

The permittee shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve

compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere. 40 CFR 60.12

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 23.1(2)

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): 24

Discharge Style: Vertical, unobstructed

Stack Opening, (inches, diameter): 6 x 3

Exhaust Temperature (°F): 70

Exhaust Flow Rate (acfm): 12,321

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

The temperature and flow rates are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

Pollutant – Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within first two years of permit term

Test Method – Method 7E (40 CFR 60) or approved alternative

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

A stack test for Nitrogen Oxides is required for periodic monitoring only if the facility burns fuel oil for 7200 hours in one 12-month rolling period.

Pollutant – Particulate Matter while burning vegetable oil

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within sixty (60) days after achieving maximum production rate and no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the initial startup date

Test Method – Iowa Compliance Sampling Manual

Authority for Requirement – LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Pollutant – Opacity while burning vegetable oil

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within sixty (60) days after achieving maximum production rate and no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the initial startup date

Test Method – 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9

Authority for Requirement – LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

40 CFR 60.43c(c) Subpart Dc

Pollutant – Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) while burning vegetable oil

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within sixty (60) days after achieving maximum production rate and no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the initial startup date

Test Method - 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 7E

Authority for Requirement – LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

Pollutant – Carbon Monoxide (CO) while burning vegetable oil

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within sixty (60) days after achieving maximum production rate and no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the initial startup date

Test Method - 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 10

Authority for Requirement – LCPH ATI 4539 / PTO 4607

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 5

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 5.0

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 5.1

Emission Unit Description: Soybean Cracking

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 5.2

Emission Unit Description: Conveying

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 5.3

Emission Unit Description: Classifying Equipment

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/dscf, 1.7 lb/hr, 7.5 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/dscf, 1.7 lb/hr, 7.5 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The fabric filter dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Operating Limits:

- The maximum process shall not exceed 438,000 ton beans/yr on a 12-month rolling sum.
- The maximum air flow rate shall be 10,000 scfm.
- The fabric filter dust collector must be operated whenever the soybean conveying, cracking, and classifying equipment are in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Compliance Testing & Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Monthly process rate

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Monthly process rate
- Monthly rolling sum emission calculations
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device.

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Reporting:

Submit quarterly emissions report summarizing the following items by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15).

- Monthly process rate
- Monthly rolling emission calculations

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3296 / PTO 3301

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity > (10%) is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Fabric Filter Agency Operation & Maintenance Plan

The facility makes a commitment to take timely corrective action during periods of excursion where the indicators are out of range. A corrective action may include an investigation of the reason for the excursion, evaluation of the situation and necessary follow-up action to return operation within the indicator range. An excursion is determined by the averaged discrete data point over a period of time, or the presence of a monitored abnormal condition. An excursion does not necessarily indicate a violation of an applicable requirement. If the corrective action measures fail to return the indicators to the appropriate range, the facility will report the excursion to the department and conduct source testing within 90 days of the excursion to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements. If the test demonstrates compliance with emission limits then new indicator ranges must be set for monitoring and the new ranges must be incorporated in the operating permit. If the test demonstrates noncompliance with emission limits, then the facility, within 60 days, proposes a schedule to implement corrective action to bring the source into compliance and demonstrate compliance.

Monitoring Methods and Corrective Actions

General

- Periodic Monitoring is not required during periods of time greater than one day in which the source does not operate.

Weekly

- Visible emissions shall be observed on a weekly basis to ensure no visible emissions during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed this would be an exceedance not a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight (8) hours. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to re-observe visible emissions at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If unsuccessful that day due to weather, an observation shall be made the following day. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Quarterly

- Check the cleaning sequence of the baghouse
- Check the hopper functions and performance
- Conduct a walk-around inspection of the entire system to search for leaks. If leaks in the system are detected, the appropriate measures for remediation will be implemented within eight (8) hours.

If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be initiated within eight (8) hours.

Annually

- Once per year a thorough inspection of the bags for leaks and wear. If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be initiated within eight (8) hours. Bag replacement should be documented by identifying the date and number of bags replaced.
- Once per year a second, less thorough inspection of the interior of the baghouse and the condition of the bags will be completed. If abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measure for remediation will be initiated within eight (8) hours.
- Inspect all components that are not subject to wear or plugging, including structural

components, housing, ducts and hoods. If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be initiated before the system is returned to service.

Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Recordkeeping

- Maintain a record of all inspections and any action resulting from the inspection.
- Maintenance and inspection records will be kept for five (5) years and made available upon request.

Quality control

- All instruments and control equipment will be calibrated, maintained, and operated according to the manufacturers specifications.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)"b"

Emission Point ID Number: 6

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 6.1, 6.2
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 6
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 6.1
Emission Unit Description: Soybean Dehulling
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Hulls
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 6.2
Emission Unit Description: Hull Grinding and Vacuum
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Hulls
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 10%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3297 / PTO 3288

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/dscf, 2.2 lbs/hr, 9.6 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3297 / PTO 3288

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/dscf, 2.2 lb/hr, 9.6 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3297 / PTO 3288

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The fabric filter shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3297 / PTO 3288

Operating Limits:

The maximum process shall not exceed 438,000 ton beans/yr on a 12-month rolling sum.
The maximum air flow rate shall be 12,750 scfm.

The fabric filter dust collector must be operated whenever the dehulling cyclone (small and main) and central vacuum system is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3297 / PTO 3288

Compliance Testing & Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings on dust collectors
- Monthly process rate

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3297 / PTO 3288

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Monthly process rate
- Monthly rolling sum emission calculations
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device.

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for requirement: LCPH ATI 3297/ PTO 3288

Reporting:

Submit quarterly emissions report summarizing the following items by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15).

- Monthly process rate
- Monthly rolling sum emission calculations.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3297 / PTO 3288

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer

shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 7

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 7.1, 7.2

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 7

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Scrubber

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 7.1

Emission Unit Description: Soybean Flakers

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 7.2

Emission Unit Description: Flaker Conveying

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3728 / PTO 3678

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 2.83 lbs/hr, 12.4 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3728 / PTO 3678

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 23.4(7)
LCO 10.9(1)"g"

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A cyclone and venturi scrubber shall be used to control emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained on this source in a good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3728 / PTO 3678

Operating Limits:

- The maximum process shall not exceed 438,000 tons of beans/yr per 12-month rolling sum.
- The maximum air flow rate shall be 15,000 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3728 / PTO 3678

Compliance Testing & Monitoring Requirements:

The source shall demonstrate compliance through source testing in accordance with the Linn County Ordinance, Chapter 10, Sections 17, 18 and 19 for PM10 using Method 201 or 201A with 202 (40 CFR 51, Appendix M) by October 30, 1998 and Opacity using Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A). The Linn County Air Pollution Control Officer shall approve alternative procedures.

This source successfully demonstrated compliance on October 13, 1998.

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop .
- Daily scrubber water re-circulation rate.
- Daily freshwater make-up rate.

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3728 / PTO 3678

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop
- Daily scrubber water re-circulation rate
- Daily freshwater make-up rate
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device.

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for requirement: LCPH ATI 3728 / PTO 3678

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 8

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 8

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 8.1

Emission Unit Description: Meal Grinding

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 8.2

Emission Unit Description: Conveying

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 8.3

Emission Unit Description: South Meal Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 8.4

Emission Unit Description: North Meal Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 8.5

Emission Unit Description: Rail Meal Loadout Dust Collector

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 8.6

Emission Unit Description: Rail Flake Loadout Dust Collector

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal

Rated Capacity: 50 tons/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5023 / PTO 5067

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.17 lbs/hr
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5023 / PTO 5067

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.17 lbs/hr
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5023 / PTO 5067

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf
Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 23.4(7)
LCO 10.9(1)"g"

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The fabric filter dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5023 / PTO 5067

Operating Limits:

The maximum air flow rate shall be 14,100 scfm.

The fabric filter dust collector must be operated whenever the meal grinding and conveying equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5023 / PTO 5067

Compliance Testing and Monitoring Requirements:

- Daily pressure drop readings.

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5023 / PTO 5067

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device.

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for requirement: LCPH ATI 5023 / PTO 5067

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Fabric Filter Agency Operations & Maintenance Plan

The facility makes a commitment to take timely corrective action during periods of excursion where the indicators are out of range. A corrective action may include an investigation of the reason for the excursion, evaluation of the situation and necessary follow-up action to return operation within the indicator range. An excursion is determined by the averaged discrete data point over a period of time, or the presence of a monitored abnormal condition. An excursion does not necessarily indicate a violation of an applicable requirement. If the corrective action measures fail to return the indicators to the appropriate range, the facility will report the excursion to the department and conduct source testing within 90 days of the excursion to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements. If the test demonstrates compliance with emission limits then new indicator ranges must be set for monitoring and the new ranges must be incorporated in the operating permit. If the test demonstrates noncompliance with emission limits, then the facility, within 60 days, proposes a schedule to implement corrective action to bring the source into compliance and demonstrate compliance.

Monitoring Methods and Corrective Actions

General

- Periodic Monitoring is not required during periods of time greater than one day in which the source does not operate.

Weekly

- Visible emissions shall be observed on a weekly basis to ensure no visible emissions during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed this would be an exceedance not a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight (8) hours. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to re-observe visible emissions at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If unsuccessful that day due to weather, an observation shall be made the following day.

Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Quarterly

- Check the cleaning sequence of the baghouse
- Check the hopper functions and performance
- Conduct a walk-around inspection of the entire system to search for leaks. If leaks in the system are detected, the appropriate measures for remediation will be implemented within eight (8) hours.

If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be initiated within eight (8) hours.

Annually

- Once per year a thorough inspection of the bags for leaks and wear. If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be initiated within eight (8) hours. Bag replacement should be documented by identifying the date and number of bags replaced.
- Once per year a second, less thorough inspection of the interior of the baghouse and the condition of the bags will be completed. If abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measure for remediation will be initiated within eight (8) hours.

- Inspect all components that are not subject to wear or plugging, including structural components, housing, ducts and hoods. If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be initiated before the system is returned to service.

Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Recordkeeping

- Maintain a record of all inspections and any action resulting from the inspection.
- Maintenance and inspection records will be kept for five (5) years and made available upon request.

Quality control

- All instruments and control equipment will be calibrated, maintained, and operated according to the manufacturers specifications.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)"b"

Emission Point ID Number: 9

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 9.1, 9.2

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 9

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 9.1

Emission Unit Description: Receiving and Conveying

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 9.2

Emission Unit Description: Bean Cleaning

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10 %

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 6.7 lbs/hr, 29.4 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 6.7 lbs/hr, 29.4 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The fabric filter dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Operating Limits:

- The maximum process rate shall not exceed 438,000 ton beans/yr on a 12-month rolling sum.
- The maximum air flow rate shall be 39,200 scfm.
- The fabric filter dust collector must be operated whenever the soybean unloading, cleaning, transporting, and aspirating equipment is in operation..

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Compliance Testing and Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Monthly process rate

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Monthly process rate
- Monthly rolling sum emission calculations
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device.

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Reporting:

Submit quarterly emissions report summarizing the following items by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (Jan. 15, Apr. 15, July 15, and Oct. 15).

1. Monthly process rate
2. Monthly rolling sum emission calculations

Authority for requirement: LCPH ATI 3300 / PTO 3289

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity > (10%) is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 14

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 14.1, 14.2, 14.3

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 14.1
Emission Unit Description: Grain Drying - Soybeans
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 14.2
Emission Unit Description: Grain Drying – Natural Gas
Raw Material/Fuel: Natural Gas
Rated Capacity: 23 MMBtu/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 14.3
Emission Unit Description: Grain Drying – Propane
Raw Material/Fuel: Propane
Rated Capacity: 23 MMBtu/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 10%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 12.9 lb/hr, 56.5 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 12.9 lb/hr, 56.5 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The settling chamber shall be maintained on this source in a good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Operating Limits:

- The maximum dryer rate shall not exceed 438,000 tons beans/year on a 12-month rolling sum.
- The dryer has a capacity of 23 MMBtu/hr.
- The dryer is permitted to burn natural gas and propane.
- The maximum airflow is 75,300 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Compliance Testing & Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Monthly process rate through dryer

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Monthly drying rate
- Monthly rolling sum emission calculations
- Any changes in operation that would affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Reporting:

Submit quarterly emissions report summarizing the following items by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15).

- Monthly drying rate
- Monthly rolling sum emission calculations

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3302 / PTO 3269

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective

action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity > (10%) is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 19

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 19
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 19
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Cyclone

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 19
Emission Unit Description: Flake Seal Aspiration
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 20%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3303 / PTO 3296

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf, 1.3 lb/hr, 5.6 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3303 / PTO 3296

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf, 1.3 lb/hr, 5.6 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3303 / PTO 3296

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The cyclone shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3303 / PTO 3296

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 1500 scfm.
 - The cyclone must be operated whenever the flake drag from prep is in operation.
- Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3303 / PTO 3296

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
 - Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device
- These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3303 / PTO 3296

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 25

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 25
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 25
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Scrubber

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 25
Emission Unit Description: Extrusion #2
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans
Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 10%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3262 / PTO 3273

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.5 lb/hr, 2.1 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3262 / PTO 3273

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.5 lb/hr, 2.1 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3262 / PTO 3273

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The scrubber shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3262 / PTO 3273

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 5700 scfm.
- The scrubber must be operated whenever the process equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3262 / PTO 3273

Compliance Testing & Monitoring:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily scrubber water flow rate

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3262 / PTO 3273

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily scrubber water flow rate
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3262 / PTO 3273

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 32

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 32.1, 32.2
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 32
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 32.1
Emission Unit Description: White Flake Cooler I – White Meal Blower
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 32.2
Emission Unit Description: White Flake Cooler I – Flour Mill Blower
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 10%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3263 / PTO 3302

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 1.85 lb/hr, 8.1 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3263 / PTO 3302

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 1.85 lb/hr, 8.1 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3263 / PTO 3302

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3263 / PTO 3302

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 21,525 scfm.
- The dust collector must be operated whenever the process equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3263 / PTO 3302

Compliance Testing & Monitoring:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating
- All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3263 / PTO 3302

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3263 / PTO 3302

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 34

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 34
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 34
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Cyclone

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 34
Emission Unit Description: Meal Dryer
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 20%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3304 / PTO 3295
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf, 4.7 lb/hr, 20.7 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3304 / PTO 3295

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf, 4.7 lb/hr, 20.7 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3304 / PTO 3295

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The cyclone shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3304 / PTO 3295

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 5500 scfm.
 - The cyclone must be operated whenever the meal dryer is in operation.
- Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3304 / PTO 3295

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3304 / PTO 3295

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing

Pollutant – PM-10⁽¹⁾

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within two years of permit term

Test Method – Method 201A with 202 (40 CFR 51) or approved alternative

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Pollutant – Particulate Matter

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within two years of permit term

Test Method – Iowa Compliance Sampling Manual

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

⁽¹⁾ These stack tests will only be required if the operation of this source exceeds 876 hours in any given year. Actual hours of operation for this source will be tracked and reported on the annual EIQs.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer

shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Cyclone Agency Operations & Maintenance Plan for Cyclone

The facility makes a commitment to take timely corrective action during periods of excursion where the indicators are out of range. A corrective action may include an investigation of the reason for the excursion, evaluation of the situation and necessary follow-up action to return operation within the indicator range. An excursion is determined by the averaged discrete data point over a period of time, or the presence of a monitored abnormal condition. An excursion does not necessarily indicate a violation of an applicable requirement. If the corrective action measures fail to return the indicators to the appropriate range, the facility will report the excursion to the department and conduct source testing within 90 days of the excursion to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements. If the test demonstrates compliance with emission limits then new indicator ranges must be set for monitoring and the new ranges must be incorporated in the operating permit. If the test demonstrates noncompliance with emission limits, then the facility, within 60 days, proposes a schedule to implement corrective action to bring the source into compliance and demonstrate compliance.

Monitoring Methods and Corrective Actions

General

- Periodic Monitoring is not required during periods of time greater than one day in which the source does not operate.

Continuous

- If the “High Level” probe in the cyclone sets off an alarm indicating pluggage, remedial action will take place immediately.

Weekly

- Visible emissions shall be observed on a weekly basis to ensure no visible emissions during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed this would be an exceedance not a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight (8) hours. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to re-observe visible emissions at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If unsuccessful that day due to weather, an observation shall be made the following day.

Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Quarterly

- Inspect the solids discharge valve for proper operation
- Conduct a walk-around inspection of the entire system to search for leaks. If leaks in the system are detected, the appropriate measures for remediation will be implemented within eight (8) hours.

Annually

- Inspect the hopper unloading components
- Check the barrel and collecting tube for deposits and/or excess wear and clean/repair as needed. Dents in the barrel or collecting tube must be removed to ensure proper operation.
- Clean cyclone inlet vanes (ramps or spinners) and ensure they operate according to manufacturer specifications.
- Inspect, calibrate, recommission the “High Level” probe before the system is returned to service.

Maintain a written record of the observations, deficiencies, and any action resulting from the inspection.

If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be implemented before the system is returned to service.

Recordkeeping

- Maintain a record of all inspections and any action resulting from the inspection.
- Maintenance and inspection records will be kept for five (5) years and made available upon request.

Quality control

- All instruments and control equipment will be calibrated, maintained, and operated according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)"b"

Emission Point ID Number: 35

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 35

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 35

Emissions Control Equipment Description: High Efficiency Cyclone

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 35

Emission Unit Description: Meal Cooling

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Meal

Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3305 / PTO 3294

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.04 gr/scf, 8.9 lb/hr, 39.0 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3305 / PTO 3294

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.04 gr/scf, 8.9 lb/hr, 39.0 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3305 / PTO 3294

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The aerodyne shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3305 / PTO 3294

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 26,000 scfm
- The aerodyne must be operated whenever the meal cooler is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3305 / PTO 3294

Compliance Testing and Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily check for visible emissions and IF visible emissions are present, then have certified opacity reader complete a full Method 9 test

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3305 / PTO 3294

Record keeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily check of visible emissions
- Method 9 results, if applicable
- Any changes in operation that would affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3305 / PTO 3294

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

Pollutant – PM-10⁽¹⁾

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within two years of permit term

Test Method – Method 201A with 202 (40 CFR 51) or approved alternative

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Pollutant – Particulate Matter

1st Stack Test to be Completed by – within two years of permit term

Test Method – Iowa Compliance Sampling Manual

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

⁽¹⁾ These stack tests will only be required if the operation of this source exceeds 876 hours in any given year. Actual hours of operation for this source will be tracked and reported on the annual EIQs.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the

observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. The facility shall use EPA Method 9 with a certified smoke reader for the monitoring method.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Cyclone Agency Operations & Maintenance Plan for Cyclone

The facility makes a commitment to take timely corrective action during periods of excursion where the indicators are out of range. A corrective action may include an investigation of the reason for the excursion, evaluation of the situation and necessary follow-up action to return operation within the indicator range. An excursion is determined by the averaged discrete data point over a period of time, or the presence of a monitored abnormal condition. An excursion does not necessarily indicate a violation of an applicable requirement. If the corrective action measures fail to return the indicators to the appropriate range, the facility will report the excursion to the department and conduct source testing within 90 days of the excursion to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements. If the test demonstrates compliance with emission limits then new indicator ranges must be set for monitoring and the new ranges must be incorporated in the operating permit. If the test demonstrates noncompliance with emission limits, then the facility, within 60 days, proposes a schedule to implement corrective action to bring the source into compliance and demonstrate compliance.

Monitoring Methods and Corrective Actions

General

- Periodic Monitoring is not required during periods of time greater than one day in which the source does not operate.

Continuous

- If the “High Level” probe in the cyclone sets off an alarm indicating pluggage, remedial action will take place immediately.

Weekly

- Visible emissions shall be observed on a weekly basis to ensure no visible emissions during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed this would be an exceedance not a violation and corrective action will be taken as

soon as possible, but no later than eight (8) hours. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to re-observe visible emissions at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If unsuccessful that day due to weather, an observation shall be made the following day. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Quarterly

- Inspect the solids discharge valve for proper operation
- Conduct a walk-around inspection of the entire system to search for leaks. If leaks in the system are detected, the appropriate measures for remediation will be implemented within eight (8) hours.

Annually

- Inspect the hopper unloading components
- Check the barrel and collecting tube for deposits and/or excess wear and clean/repair as needed. Dents in the barrel or collecting tube must be removed to ensure proper operation.
- Clean cyclone inlet vanes (ramps or spinners) and ensure they operate according to manufacturer specifications.
- Inspect, calibrate, recommission the "High Level" probe before the system is returned to service.

Maintain a written record of the observations, deficiencies, and any action resulting from the inspection.

If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for remediation will be implemented before the system is returned to service.

Recordkeeping

- Maintain a record of all inspections and any action resulting from the inspection.
- Maintenance and inspection records will be kept for five (5) years and made available upon request.

Quality control

- All instruments and control equipment will be calibrated, maintained, and operated according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)"b"

Emission Point ID Number: 37

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 37

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 37

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Baghouse

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 37

Emission Unit Description: Class C Flour Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.05 lb/hr, 0.21 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1911 / PTO 1863

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.05 lb/hr, 0.21 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1911 / PTO 1863

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 550 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1911 / PTO 1863

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 40

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 40
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 40
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Baghouse

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 40
Emission Unit Description: Flour Tanks 5 & 6
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour
Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 20%
Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.16 lb/hr, 0.71 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 18 / PTO 178

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.16 lb/hr, 0.71 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 18 / PTO 178

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 1880 scfm.
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 18 / PTO 178

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 42

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 42
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 42
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Baghouse

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 42
Emission Unit Description: Flour Tanks 1 & 2 Sack Tank
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour
Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 20%
Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.28 lb/hr, 1.23 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 276 / PTO 173

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.28 lb/hr, 1.23 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 276 / PTO 173

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 3280 scfm.
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 276 / PTO 173

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

Pollutant – Particulate Matter ⁽¹⁾

1st Stack Test to be Completed by - within first two years of permit term

Test Method – Iowa Compliance Sampling Manual

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

⁽¹⁾ According to the Department's Periodic Monitoring Guidance Document, emission points 42, 54, 65, 66, and 74 are subject to stack testing for Particulate Matter. The facility may perform one stack test for Particulate matter on emission point 42 to demonstrate compliance with the Particulate Matter limits for all five emission points. However, if the results of this stack test exceed the Particulate Matter emission limit for emission point 42, then all five emission points shall be considered out of compliance with their Particulate Matter emission limits.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 45

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 45

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 45

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 45

Emission Unit Description: OP Tank 1

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 13.5 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4181 / PTO 4101
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/dscf, 0.06 lb/hr, 0.26 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4181 / PTO 4101

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/dscf, 0.06 lb/hr, 0.26 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4181 / PTO 4101

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A baghouse shall be used to control particulate emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained on this source in a good operating condition at all times. All appropriate probes and gauges needed to measure the parameters outlined in "Compliance Monitoring" shall be installed and maintained in a good operating condition.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4181 / PTO 4101

Operating Limits:

Flour loading rate: 27,000 lb/hr (dry basis)

Airflow rate: 750 acfm \pm 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4181 / PTO 4101

Compliance Monitoring:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Weekly pressure drop readings

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4181 / PTO 4101

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A logbook of operation shall be maintained for this source. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Weekly pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that would affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Record of all maintenance and repair completed on the baghouse

These records shall be available on site for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4181 / PTO 4101

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 52

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 52

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 52

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 52

Emission Unit Description: Flour Mill Vacuum

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.06 lb/hr, 0.28 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 269 / PTO 167

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.06 lb/hr, 0.28 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 269 / PTO 167

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 750 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 269 / PTO 167

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 54

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 54.1, 54.2, 54.3

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 54.1, 54.2, 54.3

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Bin Vent Filter, Bin Vent Filter, Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 54.1

Emission Unit Description: Bulk Bag Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 54.2

Emission Unit Description: Blend Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 54.3

Emission Unit Description: Tanks 7, 8, 9

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3264 / PTO 3278

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.4 lb/hr, 1.7 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3264 / PTO 3278

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.4 lb/hr, 1.7 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3264 / PTO 3278

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3264 / PTO 3278

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 4540 scfm.
- The dust collector must be operated whenever the process equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3264 / PTO 3278

Compliance Testing & Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3264 / PTO 3278

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3264 / PTO 3278

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

None required at this time ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ According to the Department's Periodic Monitoring Guidance Document, emission points 42, 54, 65, 66, and 74 are subject to stack testing for Particulate Matter. The facility may perform one stack test for Particulate matter on emission point 42 to demonstrate compliance with the Particulate Matter limits for all five emission points. However, if the results of this stack test exceed the Particulate Matter emission limit for emission point 42, then all five emission points shall be considered out of compliance with their Particulate Matter emission limits.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a

continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 55

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 55

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 55

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 55

Emission Unit Description: Extrusion Sacking

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.41 lb/hr, 1.80 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1808 / PTO 1498

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.41 lb/hr, 1.80 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1808 / PTO 1498

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 4790 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1808 / PTO 1498

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

Pollutant – Particulate Matter⁽¹⁾

1st Stack Test to be Completed by - within first two years of permit term

Test Method – Iowa Compliance Sampling Manual

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

⁽¹⁾ A stack test on either emission point 55 or 83 according to the methods specified with the emission point will represent the compliance testing for these units. If the stack test does not show compliance, further evaluation will be required to bring the units into continuous compliance.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 56

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 56.1, 56.2, 56.3, 56.4

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 56.1

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Reject Tank Bin Vent Filter, Grinder 1 Bagfilter, Grinder 2 Bagfilter, Grinder 3 Bagfilter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 56.1

Emission Unit Description: Reject Flour Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 56.2

Emission Unit Description: Grinder 1

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 56.3

Emission Unit Description: Grinder 2

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 56.4

Emission Unit Description: Grinder 3

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3332 / PTO 3270

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 2.23 lb/hr, 9.76 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3332 / PTO 3270

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 2.23 lb/hr, 9.76 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3332 / PTO 3270

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3332 / PTO 3270

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 8770 scfm.
- The dust collector must be operated whenever the process equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3332 / PTO 3270

Compliance Testing & Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3332 / PTO 3270

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3332 / PTO 3270

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If

weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 63

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 63

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 63

Emissions Control Equipment Description: High Efficiency Cyclone

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 63

Emission Unit Description: Line 2 Vegetable Protein Dryer/Cooler

Raw Material/Fuel: Vegetable Protein

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 3.69 lb/hr, 16.16 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 302 / PTO 331

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 3.69 lb/hr, 16.16 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 302 / PTO 331

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 21525 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 302 / PTO 331

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

Pollutant – PM-10 ⁽¹⁾

1st Stack Test to be Completed by - within first two years of permit term

Test Method – Method 201A with 202 (40 CFR 51) or approved alternative

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

⁽¹⁾ A stack test on either emission point 63 or 64 according to the methods specified with the emission point will represent the compliance testing for these units. If the stack test does not show compliance, further evaluation will be required to bring the units into continuous compliance.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 64

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 64

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 64

Emissions Control Equipment Description: High Efficiency Cyclone

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 64

Emission Unit Description: Line 1 Vegetable Protein Dryer/Cooler

Raw Material/Fuel: Vegetable Protein

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 3.68 lb/hr, 16.13 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4773 / PTO 330

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 3.68 lb/hr, 16.13 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4773 / PTO 330

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 21485 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4773 / PTO 330

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

Pollutant – PM-10 ⁽¹⁾

1st Stack Test to be Completed by - within first two years of permit term

Test Method – Method 201A with 202 (40 CFR 51) or approved alternative

Authority for Requirement – 567 IAC 22.108(3)

⁽¹⁾ A stack test on either emission point 63 or 64 according to the methods specified with the emission point will represent the compliance testing for these units. If the stack test does not show compliance, further evaluation will be required to bring the units into continuous compliance.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 65

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 65.1, 65.2, 65.3

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 65

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Reject Tank Bin Vent Filter, Tank 5 Bin Vent Filter, Tank 6 Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 65.1

Emission Unit Description: Extrusion Reject Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 65.2

Emission Unit Description: Extrusion Tank 5

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 65.3

Emission Unit Description: Extrusion Tank 6

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3333 / PTO 3267

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 1.5 lb/hr, 6.59 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3333 / PTO 3267

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.02 gr/scf, 1.5 lb/hr, 6.59 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3333 / PTO 3267

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3333 / PTO 3267

Operating Limits:

The maximum airflow rate shall be 8770 scfm.

The dust collector must be operated whenever the process equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3333 / PTO 3267

Compliance Testing & Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3333 / PTO 3267

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3333 / PTO 3267

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

None required at this time ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ According to the Department's Periodic Monitoring Guidance Document, emission points 42, 54, 65, 66, and 74 are subject to stack testing for Particulate Matter. The facility may perform one stack test for Particulate matter on emission point 42 to demonstrate compliance with the Particulate Matter limits for all five emission points. However, if the results of this stack test exceed the Particulate Matter emission limit for emission point 42, then all five emission points shall be considered out of compliance with their Particulate Matter emission limits.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 66

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 66

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 66

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Flour Tanks 1-4 Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 66

Emission Unit Description: Extrusion Flour Tanks 1-4

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3266 / PTO 3272

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.4 lb/hr, 1.6 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3266 / PTO 3272

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.4 lb/hr, 1.6 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3266 / PTO 3272

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3266 / PTO 3272

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 4250 scfm.
- The dust collector must be operated whenever the process equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3266 / PTO 3272

Compliance Testing Monitoring and Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3266 / PTO 3272

Recordkeeping Requirement:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3266 / PTO 3272

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

None required at this time ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ According to the Department's Periodic Monitoring Guidance Document, emission points 42, 54, 65, 66, and 74 are subject to stack testing for Particulate Matter. The facility may perform one stack test for Particulate matter on emission point 42 to demonstrate compliance with the Particulate Matter limits for all five emission points. However, if the results of this stack test exceed the Particulate Matter emission limit for emission point 42, then all five emission points shall be considered out of compliance with their Particulate Matter emission limits.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If

weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 74

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 74.1, 74.2

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 74.1, 74.2

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Flake Tank 3 Bin Vent Filter, Flake Tank 4 Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 74.1

Emission Unit Description: Flake Tank 3

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 74.2

Emission Unit Description: Flake Tank 4

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.33 lb/hr, 1.43 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 299 / PTO 213

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.33 lb/hr, 1.43 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 299 / PTO 213

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 3810 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 299 / PTO 213

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

None required at this time ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ According to the Department's Periodic Monitoring Guidance Document, emission points 42, 54, 65, 66, and 74 are subject to stack testing for Particulate Matter. The facility may perform one stack test for Particulate matter on emission point 42 to demonstrate compliance with the Particulate Matter limits for all five emission points. However, if the results of this stack test exceed the Particulate Matter emission limit for emission point 42, then all five emission points shall be considered out of compliance with their Particulate Matter emission limits.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 75

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 75

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 75

Emissions Control Equipment Description: OP Tanks 4 & 5 Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 75

Emission Unit Description: OP Tanks 4 & 5

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3827 / PTO 3736
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.13 lb/hr, 0.56 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3827 / PTO 3736

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.13 lb/hr, 0.56 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3827 / PTO 3736

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A baghouse dust collector must be maintained in proper operating condition anytime that flour storage bins 4&5 are filled.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3827 / PTO 3736

Operating Limits:

- Maximum airflow rate shall not exceed 1490 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3827 / PTO 3736

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 76

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 76

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 76

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Storage Tanks 2&3 Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 76

Emission Unit Description: Soybean Flour Storage Tanks 2&3

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3828 / PTO 3737
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.11 lb/hr, 0.48 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3828 / PTO 3737

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.11 lb/hr, 0.48 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3828 / PTO 3737

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

- Maximum airflow rate shall not exceed 1270 scfm.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3828 / PTO 3737

Control Device:

- A baghouse dust collector must be maintained in proper operating condition anytime that flour storage bins 2 & 3 are filled.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3828 / PTO 3737

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 82

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 82

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 82

Emissions Control Equipment Description: H2 Flake Receiver Bagfilter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 82

Emission Unit Description: H2 Flake Receiver

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/dscf, 0.129 lb/hr, 0.56 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/dscf, 0.129 lb/hr, 0.56 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A baghouse dust collector shall be used to control particulate matter emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained properly and operated at all times the air pollution source is in operation. All appropriate probes, monitors and gauges needed to measure the parameters outlined in "Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping" shall be installed, maintained and operating during the operation of the emission unit and control device at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

NSPS and NESHAP Applicability:

Cargill – Cedar Rapids West Facility is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart GGGG – Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

Operating Limits:

- The maximum capacity of the flourmill is 15 ton/hr.
- However, the flourmill is limited to a maximum throughput of 12.44 tons of white flake per hour. A relaxation of this limit will trigger PSD.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping:

All records as required by this permit shall be kept on-site for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be available for inspection by the Linn County Air Quality Division and other federal or state air pollution regulatory agencies and their authorized representatives.

- Weekly pressure drop readings
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device
- Record on a monthly basis the process rate of flour through the flour mill (recorded in tons per hour). Beginning with the first full month after permit issuance, Cargill will total the 12-month rolling total by using the first full month after permit issuance plus the previous 11-month totals.
- Calculate and record rolling 12-month totals for total flour production in tons per hour.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

Quarterly Report Requirements:

The following information shall be submitted to this department by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15).

- Process rate of white flakes through the flour mill (recorded in tons/hour) based on a 12-month rolling total

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): 31

Discharge Style: Horizontal

Stack Opening, (inches, diameter): 6

Exhaust Temperature (°F): Ambient

Exhaust Flow Rate (acfm): 1500

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4507 / PTO 4606

The temperature and flow rate are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 83

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 83
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 83
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 83
Emission Unit Description: Flour Sacking
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour
Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 20%
Authority for Requirement: LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.89 lb/hr, 3.91 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1912 / PTO 1862

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.89 lb/hr, 3.91 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1912 / PTO 1862

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 10420 scfm.
- Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 1912 / PTO 1862

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack Testing:

Pollutant – Particulate Matter⁽¹⁾
1st Stack Test to be Completed by - within first two years of permit term
Test Method – Iowa Compliance Sampling Manual

⁽¹⁾ A stack test on either emission point 55 or 83 according to the methods specified with the emission point will represent the compliance testing for these units. If the stack test does not show compliance, further evaluation will be required to bring the units into continuous compliance.

The owner of this equipment or the owner's authorized agent shall provide written notice to the Director, not less than 30 days before a required stack test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor. Results of the test shall be submitted in writing to the Director in the form of a comprehensive report within 6 weeks of the completion of the testing. 567 IAC 25.1(7)

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 84

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 84

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 84

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 84

Emission Unit Description: Flavoring Dust Collector

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3267 / PTO 3276

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.2 lb/hr, 0.8 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3267 / PTO 3276

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.2 lb/hr, 0.8 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3267 / PTO 3276

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3267 / PTO 3276

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 2250 scfm.
- The dust collector must be operated whenever the process equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3267 / PTO 3276

Compliance Testing and Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3267 / PTO 3276

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3267 / PTO 3276

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 85

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 85
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 85
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Scrubber

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 85
Emission Unit Description: Flavoring Dryer Cooling Section
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes
Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 20%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3823 / PTO 3738
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.68 lb/hr, 3.0 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3823 / PTO 3738

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.68 lb/hr, 3.0 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3823 / PTO 3738

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A water scrubber shall be used to control emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained on this source in a good operating condition at all times.

All appropriate probes and gauges needed to measure the parameters outlined in "Monitoring Requirements" shall be installed and maintained in a good operating condition.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3823 / PTO 3738

Operating Limits:

- The maximum facility process rate shall not exceed 438,000 tons of beans per 12-month rolling time period.
- Maximum airflow rate shall not exceed 8000 scfm.

- Scrubber water re-circulation rate must be maintained between 38.5 to 47 gallons per minute.
 - Freshwater makeup for the scrubber must be maintained between 4 to 5 gallons per minute.
- These ranges were determined based on the operating levels recorded during the initial permit to operate inspection plus or minus ten percent.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3823 / PTO 3738

Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored daily:

- Pressure drop
- Scrubber water re-circulation rate
- Freshwater makeup rate

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3823 / PTO 3738

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Pressure drop (daily)
- Scrubber water re-circulation rate (daily)
- Freshwater make-up rate (daily)
- Any changes in operation that would affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3823 / PTO 3738

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation

attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 86

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 86
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 86
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 86
Emission Unit Description: Screens / Hulls Load Out
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Hulls
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 10%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3306 / PTO 3268

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 2.0 lb/hr, 8.6 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3306 / PTO 3268

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 2.0 lb/hr, 8.6 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3306 / PTO 3268

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The fabric filter dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3306 / PTO 3268

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 22,850 scfm.
- The fabric filter dust collector must be operated whenever the hull and screenings loadout equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3306 / PTO 3268

Compliance Testing and Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3306 / PTO 3268

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3306 / PTO 3268

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 90

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 90

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 90

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Hull Transfer Bin Vent Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 90

Emission Unit Description: Hull Transfer Bin (C-7)

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Hulls

Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 10%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3307 / PTO 3293

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.14 lb/hr, 0.6 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3307 / PTO 3293

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.14 lb/hr, 0.6 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3307 / PTO 3293

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The fabric filter dust collector shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3307 / PTO 3293

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 1583 scfm.
- The fabric filter dust collector must be operated whenever the hull transfer equipment is in operation.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3307 / PTO 3293

Compliance Testing and Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily pressure drop readings when operating

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3307 / PTO 3293

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily pressure drop readings
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3307 / PTO 3293

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 91

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 91
Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 91
Emissions Control Equipment Description: Scrubber

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 91
Emission Unit Description: Extrusion Scrubber #1
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flour
Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity
Emission Limit(s): 10%
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3269 / PTO 3274

Pollutant: PM-10
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.6 lb/hr, 2.5 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3269 / PTO 3274

Pollutant: Particulate Matter
Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/scf, 0.6 lb/hr, 2.5 tpy
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3269 / PTO 3274

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

The scrubber shall be maintained on this source in good operating condition at all times. A preventative maintenance plan shall be followed to ensure continued compliance with the emission limits.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3269 / PTO 3274

Operating Limits:

- The maximum airflow rate shall be 6700 scfm.
- Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3269 / PTO 3274

Compliance Testing and Monitoring Requirements:

The following information shall be monitored:

- Daily scrubber water flow rate
- Process rate

All monitors shall be easily accessible to air pollution personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3269 / PTO 3274

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Daily scrubber water flow rate
- Process rate
- Any changes in operation that could affect emissions, including changes in fan speed
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device
- Copies of test results shall be retained until a new approved representative test is conducted or for five years, whichever is longer

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 3269 / PTO 3274

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >10% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 93

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 93

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 93
Emission Unit Description: Soybean Oil Extraction Process
Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean / Hexane
Rated Capacity: 50 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

See Plant-Wide Emission Limits.

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

See Plant-Wide Operational Limits & Requirements.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

See Plant-Wide Monitoring Requirements.

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 95

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 95

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 95

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 95

Emission Unit Description: Soybean Storage Tank C-10

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 360 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 0%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671
40 CFR 60.302(b)"2" Subpart DD

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/dscf, 0.09 lb/hr, 0.38 tpy²

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.01 gr/dscf, 0.09 lb/hr, 0.38 tpy²

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671
40 CFR 60.302(b)"1" Subpart DD

²Limit requested by Cargill to limit the PM/PM10 emissions associated with the white flake expansion project (i.e. Soybean Tank C-10 (EP95), Two White Flake Storage Tanks (EP97), Four White Flake Storage Tanks (EP98), and White Flake Cooler II (EP99) below the PSD significance threshold of 15 tons per year.

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A baghouse dust collector shall be used to control particulate matter emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained properly and operated at all times the air pollution source is in operation. All appropriate probes, monitors and gauges needed to measure the parameters

outlined in "Operating Condition Monitoring and Record keeping" shall be installed, maintained and operating during the operation of the emission unit and control device at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671

NSPS and NESHAP Applicability:

- This emission unit is subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Subpart DD – Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators.
- Cargill – Cedar Rapids West Facility is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart GGGG – Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671

Operating Limits:

- Unloading Rate: 360 tons of beans/hour

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671

Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping:

All records as required by this permit shall be kept on-site for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be available for inspection by the Linn County Air Quality Division and other federal or state air pollution regulatory agencies and their authorized representatives.

- Monthly process rate
- Weekly pressure drop readings
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671

NSPS Requirements:

The opacity standard shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard. 40 CFR 60.11(c)

At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. 40 CFR 60.11(d)

The permittee shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere. 40 CFR 60.12

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 23.1(2)

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): 101.5

Discharge Style: Vertical, unobstructed

Stack Opening, (inches, diameter): 24

Exhaust Temperature (°F): Ambient

Exhaust Flow Rate (acfm): 1000

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4492 / PTO 4671

The temperature and flow rate are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity > 0% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 97

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 97

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 97

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 97

Emission Unit Description: Prep Flake Storage Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hour

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.006 gr/dscf, 0.514 lb/hr, 1.88 tpy¹

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.006 gr/dscf, 0.514 lb/hr, 1.88 tpy¹

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672

Pollutant: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Emission Limit(s): 257.9^{2,3}

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672

¹Limit requested by Cargill to limit PM/PM10 emissions associated with the white flake expansion project (i.e. Soybean Tank C-10 (EP95), Two White Flake Storage Tanks (EP97), Four White Flake Storage Tanks (EP98), and White Flake Cooler II (EP99) below the PSD significance threshold of 15 tons per year.

²This is a facility-wide limit requested by Cargill for solvent loss associated with the Solvent Extractor for Vegetable Oil Production Plant. The solvent loss limit encompasses all sources of solvent loss, i.e. MOS Main Vent (EP93), White Flake Cooler (EP32), (4) White Flake Surge Tanks (EP98), White Flake Storage Tanks 3,4 (EP74), White Flake Cooler (EP99), White Flake Storage Tank (EP97), Meal Dryer (EP34), Meal Cooler (EP35), Meal Grinding and Rail Loadout (EP08), Flour Mill Operation, and Fugitive Losses. Compliance with the requested 257.9 tpy limit is determined on a mass balance approach.

³Limit requested by Cargill to limit the VOC emissions white flake expansion project. The 257.9 tpy is a "synthetic minor" increase for the purposes of PSD and relaxation of this limit will trigger PSD. Any future request for a relaxation of this emission cap will trigger PSD review as specified in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(4).

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A baghouse dust collector shall be used to control particulate matter emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained properly and operated at all times the air pollution source is in operation. All appropriate probes, monitors and gauges needed to measure the parameters outlined in "Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping" shall be installed, maintained and operating during the operation of the emission unit and control device at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672

NSPS and NESHAP Applicability:

- Cargill – Cedar Rapids West Facility is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart GGGG – Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672

Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping:

All records as required by this permit shall be kept on-site for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be available for inspection by the Linn County Air Quality Division and other federal or state air pollution regulatory agencies and their authorized representatives.

- Weekly pressure drop readings
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device
- Monthly process rate

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): 124

Discharge Style: Vertical, unobstructed

Stack Opening, (inches, diameter): 10

Exhaust Temperature (°F): Ambient

Exhaust Flow Rate (acfm): 10,000

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4493 / PTO 4672

The temperature and flow rate are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 98

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 98

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 98

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 98

Emission Unit Description: Flourmill Flake Storage Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hour

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.009 gr/dscf, 0.158 lb/hr, 0.69 tpy¹

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.009 gr/dscf, 0.158 lb/hr, 0.69 tpy¹

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

Pollutant: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Emission Limit(s): 257.9 tpy^{2,3}

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

¹Limit requested by Cargill to limit PM/PM10 emissions associated with the white flake expansion project (i.e. Soybean Tank C-10 (EP95), Two White Flake Storage Tanks (EP97), Four White Flake Storage Tanks (EP98), and White Flake Cooler II (EP99) below the PSD significance threshold of 15 tons per year.

²This is a facility-wide limit requested by Cargill for solvent loss associated with the Solvent Extractor for Vegetable Oil Production Plant. The solvent loss limit encompasses all sources of solvent loss, i.e. MOS Main Vent (EP93), White Flake Cooler (EP32), (4) White Flake Surge Tanks (EP98), White Flake Storage Tanks 3,4 (EP74), White Flake Cooler (EP99), White Flake Storage Tank (EP97), Meal Dryer (EP34), Meal Cooler (EP35), Meal Grinding and Rail Loadout (EP08), Flour Mill Operation, and Fugitive Losses. Compliance with the requested 257.9 tpy limit is determined on a mass balance approach.

³Limit requested by Cargill to limit the VOC emissions white flake expansion project. The 257.9 tpy is a "synthetic minor" increase for the purposes of PSD and relaxation of this limit will trigger PSD. Any future request for a relaxation of this emission cap will trigger PSD review as specified in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(4).

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A baghouse dust collector shall be used to control particulate matter emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained properly and operated at all times the air pollution source is in operation. All appropriate probes, monitors and gauges needed to measure the parameters outlined in "Operating Condition Monitoring and Record keeping" shall be installed, maintained and operating during the operation of the emission unit and control device at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

NSPS and NESHAP Applicability:

- This emission unit is not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).
- Cargill – Cedar Rapids West Facility is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart GGGG – Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

Operating Limits:

- The maximum capacity of the flourmill is 15 ton/hr.
- However, the flourmill is limited to a maximum throughput of 12.44 tons of white flake per hour. A relaxation of this limit will trigger PSD.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping:

All records as required by this permit shall be kept on-site for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be available for inspection by the Linn County Air Quality Division and other federal or state air pollution regulatory agencies and their authorized representatives.

- Cargill is required to install a metering device following the white flake storage tanks 3 and 4 (EP74) (i.e. prior to being processed into flour) to monitor the white flake throughput through the flourmill.
- Weekly pressure drop readings
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device
- Record on a monthly basis the process rate of flour through the flour mill (recorded in tons per hour). Beginning with the first full month after permit issuance, Cargill will total the 12-month rolling total by using the first full month after permit issuance plus the previous 11-month totals.
- Calculate and record rolling 12-month totals for total flour production in tons per hour.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

Quarterly Report Requirements:

The following information shall be submitted to this department by the 15th of each month for the previous quarter (January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15).

- Process rate of white flakes through the flour mill (recorded in tons/hour) based on a 12-month rolling total.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): 70

Discharge Style: Vertical

Stack Opening, (inches, diameter): 10

Exhaust Temperature (°F): Ambient

Exhaust Flow Rate (acfm): 2050

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4494 / PTO 4673

The temperature and flow rate are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 99

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 99, 100

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 99, 100

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Fabric Filter, Fabric Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 99

Emission Unit Description: White Flake Cooler II

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean Flakes

Rated Capacity: 35 ton/hr

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 100

Emission Unit Description: Vacuum Chamber Dust Collector

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 40,000 bu/day

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPHP ATI 4495 / PTO 4674
LCO 10.7

Pollutant: PM-10

Emission Limit(s): 0.005 gr/dscf, 0.923 lb/hr, 4.04 tpy¹

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4495 / PTO 4674

Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Emission Limit(s): 0.005 gr/dscf, 0.923 lb/hr, 4.04 tpy¹

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4495 / PTO 4674

Pollutant: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Emission Limit(s): 257.9 tpy^{2,3}

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4495 / PTO 4674

¹Limit requested by Cargill to limit PM/PM10 emissions associated with the white flake expansion project (i.e. Soybean Tank C-10 (EP95), Two White Flake Storage Tanks (EP97), Four White Flake Storage Tanks (EP98), and White Flake Cooler II (EP99) below the PSD significance threshold of 15 tons per year.

²This is a facility-wide limit requested by Cargill for solvent loss associated with the Solvent Extractor for Vegetable Oil Production Plant. The solvent loss limit encompasses all sources of

solvent loss, i.e. MOS Main Vent (EP93), White Flake Cooler (EP32), (4) White Flake Surge Tanks (EP98), White Flake Storage Tanks 3,4 (EP74), White Flake Cooler (EP99), White Flake Storage Tank (EP97), Meal Dryer (EP34), Meal Cooler (EP35), Meal Grinding and Rail Loadout (EP08), Flour Mill Operation, and Fugitive Losses. Compliance with the requested 257.9 tpy limit is determined on a mass balance approach.

³Limit requested by Cargill to limit the VOC emissions white flake expansion project. The 257.9 tpy is a "synthetic minor" increase for the purposes of PSD and relaxation of this limit will trigger PSD. Any future request for a relaxation of this emission cap will trigger PSD review as specified in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(4).

Operational Limits & Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the operational limits and requirements listed below.

Control Device:

A baghouse dust collector shall be used to control particulate matter emissions. The control equipment shall be maintained properly and operated at all times the air pollution source is in operation. All appropriate probes, monitors and gauges needed to measure the parameters outlined in "Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping" shall be installed, maintained and operating during the operation of the emission unit and control device at all times.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4495 / PTO 4674

NSPS and NESHAP Applicability:

- This emission unit is not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).
- Cargill – Cedar Rapids West Facility is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart GGGG – Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4495 / PTO 4674

Operating Condition Monitoring and Recordkeeping:

All records as required by this permit shall be kept on-site for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be available for inspection by the Linn County Air Quality Division and other federal or state air pollution regulatory agencies and their authorized representatives.

- Weekly pressure drop readings
- Records of all maintenance and repair completed on the control device

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4495 / PTO 4674

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): 120

Discharge Style: Vertical, unobstructed

Stack Opening, (inches, diameter): 40

Exhaust Temperature (°F): Ambient

Exhaust Flow Rate (scfm): 21,525

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 4495 / PTO 4674

The temperature and flow rate are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six (6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 101

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers: 101.1 and 101.2

Control Equipment ID Number: 101

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Baghouse

Continuous Emissions Monitors ID Numbers: N/A

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 101

Emission Unit Description: Bean Storage Bins

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybeans

Rated Capacity: 50,000 bushels capacity each

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 0%

Authority for Requirement: NSPS Subpart DD

LCPH ATI 5003 / PTO 5110

Pollutant: Particulate Matter(PM)

Emission Limit(s): 0.086 lb/hr, 0.01 gr/dscf

Authority for Requirement: NSPS Subpart DD

LCPH ATI 5003 / PTO 5110

Recordkeeping Requirements:

A log of operation shall be maintained for the above listed unit. The following information shall be recorded and kept on site for a period of no less than five years.

- Monitor and record the pressure differential across the baghouse on a weekly basis.
- Monitor and record “no visible emissions” from the baghouse on a weekly basis.

These records shall be available on site at all times for viewing by air pollution control personnel.

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5003 / PTO 5110

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): 80
Stack Opening, (inches, dia.): 12
Exhaust Flow Rate (scfm): 1,000
Exhaust Temperature (°F): Ambient
Discharge Style: Vertical, unobstructed
Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5003 / PTO 5110

The temperature and flow rate are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required.

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >0% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

Emission Point ID Number: 107

Associated Equipment

Associated Emission Unit ID Numbers : 107

Emissions Control Equipment ID Number: 107

Emissions Control Equipment Description: Flake Tank Airlock Bag Filter

Emission Unit vented through this Emission Point: 107

Emission Unit Description: Flake Tank Storage Tank

Raw Material/Fuel: Soybean

Rated Capacity: 12.44 ton/hr

Applicable Requirements

Emission Limits (lb./hr, gr./dscf, lb./MMBtu, % opacity, etc.)

The emissions from this emission point shall not exceed the levels specified below.

Pollutant: Opacity

Emission Limit(s): 20%

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5132 / 0

Pollutant: PM10

Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf, 0.27 lb/hr, 1.18 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5132 / 0

Pollutant: PM

Emission Limit(s): 0.1 gr/scf, 0.27 lb/hr, 1.18 tpy

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI 5132 / 0

Emission Point Characteristics

The emission point shall conform to the specifications listed below.

Stack Height, (ft, from the ground): N/A

Stack Opening, (inches, dia.): N/A

Exhaust Flow Rate (scfm): 320

Exhaust Temperature (° F): Ambient

Discharge Style: Inside-Vent inside building

Authority for Requirement: LCPH ATI/PTO 5132 / 0

The temperature and flow rate are intended to be representative and characteristic of the design of the permitted emission point. The Department recognizes that the temperature and flow rate may vary with changes in the process and ambient conditions. If it is determined that any of the emission point design characteristics are different than the values stated above, the owner/operator must notify the Department and obtain a permit amendment, if required

Monitoring Requirements

The owner/operator of this equipment shall comply with the monitoring requirements listed below.

Stack testing is not required at this time.

Opacity Monitoring:

The facility shall check the opacity weekly during a period when the emission unit on this emission point is at or near full capacity and record the reading. Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the observation for a minimum of five years. Opacity shall be observed to ensure that no visible emissions occur during the material handling operation of the unit. If visible emissions are observed corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If corrective action does not return the observation to no visible emissions, then a Method 9 observation will be required.

If an opacity >20% is observed, this would be a violation and corrective action will be taken as soon as possible, but no later than eight hours from the observation of visible emissions. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. At least three attempts shall be made to retake opacity readings at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. If all observation attempts for a week have been unsuccessful due to weather, an observation shall be made the next operating day where weather permits.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(14)

Agency Approved Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility Maintained Operation & Maintenance Plan Required? Yes ☒ No ☐

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☒

Facility operation and maintenance plans must be sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the applicable requirements.

Facility operation and maintenance plans are to be developed by the facility within six(6) months of the issuance date of this permit and the data pertaining to the plan maintained on site for at least 5 years. The plan and associated recordkeeping provides documentation of this facility's implementation of its obligation to operate according to good air pollution control practice.

Good air pollution control practice is achieved by adoption of quality control standards in the operation and maintenance procedures for air pollution control that are comparable to industry quality control standards for the production processes associated with this emission point.

Authority for Requirement: 567 IAC 22.108(3)

IV. General Conditions

This permit is issued under the authority of the Iowa Code subsection 455B.133(8) and in accordance with 567 Iowa Administrative Code chapter 22.

G1. Duty to Comply

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Title V permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for a permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. *567 IAC 22.108(9)"a"*
2. Any compliance schedule shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based. *567 IAC 22.105 (2)"h"(3)*
3. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be enforceable by the administrator and are incorporated into this permit. *567 IAC 22.108 (1)"b"*
4. Unless specified as either "state enforceable only" or "local program enforceable only", all terms and conditions in the permit, including provisions to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable by the administrator and citizens under the Act. *567 IAC 22.108 (14)*
5. It shall not be a defense for a permittee, in an enforcement action, that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit. *567 IAC 22.108 (9)"b"*

G2. Permit Expiration

1. Except as provided in 567 IAC 22.104, the expiration of this permit terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete application has been submitted for renewal. Any testing required for renewal shall be completed before the application is submitted. *567 IAC 22.116(2)*
2. To be considered timely, the owner, operator, or designated representative (where applicable) of each source required to obtain a Title V permit shall present or mail the Air Quality Bureau, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Air Quality Bureau, 7900 Hickman Rd, Suite #1, Urbandale, Iowa 50322, two copies (three if your facility is located in Linn or Polk county) of a complete permit application, at least 6 months but not more than 18 months prior to the date of permit expiration. An additional copy must also be sent to EPA Region VII, Attention: Chief of Air Permits, 901 N. 5th St., Kansas City, KS 66101. The application must include all emission points, emission units, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring devices at the facility. All emissions generating activities, including fugitive emissions, must be included. The definition of a complete application is as indicated in 567 IAC 22.105(2). *567 IAC 22.105*

G3. Certification Requirement for Title V Related Documents

Any application, report, compliance certification or other document submitted pursuant to this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. All certifications shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. *567 IAC 22.107 (4)*

G4. Annual Compliance Certification

By March 31 of each year, the permittee shall submit compliance certifications for the previous calendar year. The certifications shall include descriptions of means to monitor the compliance status of all emissions sources including emissions limitations, standards, and work practices in accordance with applicable requirements. The certification for a source shall include the identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification; the compliance status; whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; the method(s) used for

determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with all applicable department rules. For sources determined not to be in compliance at the time of compliance certification, a compliance schedule shall be submitted which provides for periodic progress reports, dates for achieving activities, milestones, and an explanation of why any dates were missed and preventive or corrective measures. The compliance certification shall be submitted to the administrator, director, and the appropriate DNR Field office. *567 IAC 22.108 (15)"e"*

G5. Semi-Annual Monitoring Report

By March 31 and September 30 of each year, the permittee shall submit a report of any monitoring required under this permit for the 6 month periods of July 1 to December 31 and January 1 to June 30, respectively. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in these reports, and the report must be signed by a responsible official, consistent with 567 IAC 22.107(4). The semi-annual monitoring report shall be submitted to the director and the appropriate DNR Field office. *567 IAC 22.108 (5)*

G6. Annual Fee

1. The permittee is required under subrule 567 IAC 22.106 to pay an annual fee based on the total tons of actual emissions of each regulated air pollutant. Beginning July 1, 1996, Title V operating permit fees will be paid on July 1 of each year. The fee shall be based on emissions for the previous calendar year.
2. The fee amount shall be calculated based on the first 4,000 tons of each regulated air pollutant emitted each year. The fee to be charged per ton of pollutant will be available from the department by June 1 of each year. The Responsible Official will be advised of any change in the annual fee per ton of pollutant.
3. The following forms shall be submitted annually by March 31 documenting actual emissions for the previous calendar year.
 - a. Form 1.0 "Facility Identification";
 - b. Form 4.0 "Emissions unit-actual operations and emissions" for each emission unit;
 - c. Form 5.0 "Title V annual emissions summary/fee"; and
 - d. Part 3 "Application certification."
4. The fee shall be submitted annually by July 1. The fee shall be submitted with the following forms:
 - a. Form 1.0 "Facility Identification";
 - b. Form 5.0 "Title V annual emissions summary/fee";
 - c. Part 3 "Application certification."
5. If there are any changes to the emission calculation form, the department shall make revised forms available to the public by January 1. If revised forms are not available by January 1, forms from the previous year may be used and the year of emissions documented changed. The department shall calculate the total statewide Title V emissions for the prior calendar year and make this information available to the public no later than April 30 of each year.
6. Phase I acid rain affected units under section 404 of the Act shall not be required to pay a fee for emissions which occur during the years 1993 through 1999 inclusive.
7. The fee for a portable emissions unit or stationary source which operates both in Iowa and out of state shall be calculated only for emissions from the source while operating in Iowa.
8. Failure to pay the appropriate Title V fee represents cause for revocation of the Title V permit as indicated in 567 IAC 22.115(1)"d".

G7. Inspection of Premises, Records, Equipment, Methods and Discharges

Upon presentation of proper credentials and any other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the director or the director's authorized representative to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Title V source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
3. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements. *567 IAC 22.108 (15)"b"*

G8. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the director, within a reasonable time, any information that the director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee also shall furnish to the director copies of records required to be kept by the permit, or for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee shall furnish such records directly to the administrator of EPA along with a claim of confidentiality. *567 IAC 22.108 (9)"e"*

G9. General Maintenance and Repair Duties

The owner or operator of any air emission source or control equipment shall:

1. Maintain and operate the equipment or control equipment at all times in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions.
2. Remedy any cause of excess emissions in an expeditious manner.
3. Minimize the amount and duration of any excess emission to the maximum extent possible during periods of such emissions. These measures may include but not be limited to the use of clean fuels, production cutbacks, or the use of alternate process units or, in the case of utilities, purchase of electrical power until repairs are completed.
4. Schedule, at a minimum, routine maintenance of equipment or control equipment during periods of process shutdowns to the maximum extent possible. *567 IAC 24.2(1)*

G10. Recordkeeping Requirements for Compliance Monitoring

1. In addition to any source specific recordkeeping requirements contained in this permit, the permittee shall maintain the following compliance monitoring records, where applicable:

- a. The date, place and time of sampling or measurements
- b. The date the analyses were performed.
- c. The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- d. The analytical techniques or methods used.
- e. The results of such analyses; and
- f. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- g. The records of quality assurance for continuous compliance monitoring systems (including but not limited to quality control activities, audits and calibration drifts.)

2. The permittee shall retain records of all required compliance monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of compliance monitoring sample, measurement report or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous compliance monitoring, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

3. For any source which in its application identified reasonably anticipated alternative operating scenarios, the permittee shall:

- a. Comply with all terms and conditions of this permit specific to each alternative scenario.
- b. Maintain a log at the permitted facility of the scenario under which it is operating.
- c. Consider the permit shield, if provided in this permit, to extend to all terms and conditions under each operating scenario. *567 IAC 22.108(4), 567 IAC 22.108(12)*

G11. Evidence used in establishing that a violation has or is occurring.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any provisions herein.

1. Information from the use of the following methods is presumptively credible evidence of whether a violation has occurred at a source:

- a. A monitoring method approved for the source and incorporated in an operating permit pursuant to 567 Chapter 22;
 - b. Compliance test methods specified in 567 Chapter 25; or
 - c. Testing or monitoring methods approved for the source in a construction permit issued pursuant to 567 Chapter 22.
2. The following testing, monitoring or information gathering methods are presumptively credible testing, monitoring, or information gathering methods:
- a. Any monitoring or testing methods provided in these rules; or
 - b. Other testing, monitoring, or information gathering methods that produce information comparable to that produced by any method in subrule 21.5(1) or this subrule. *567 IAC 21.5(1)-567 IAC 21.5(2)*

G12. Prevention of Accidental Release: Risk Management Plan Notification and Compliance Certification

If the permittee is required to develop and register a risk management plan pursuant to section 112(r) of the Act, the permittee shall notify the department of this requirement. The plan shall be filed with all appropriate authorities by the deadline specified by EPA. A certification that this risk management plan is being properly implemented shall be included in the annual compliance certification of this permit. *567 IAC 22.108(6)*

G13. Hazardous Release

The permittee must report any situation involving the actual, imminent, or probable release of a hazardous substance into the atmosphere which, because of the quantity, strength and toxicity of the substance, creates an immediate or potential danger to the public health, safety or to the environment. A verbal report shall be made to the department at (515) 281-8694 and to the local police department or the office of the sheriff of the affected county as soon as possible but not later than six hours after the discovery or onset of the condition. This verbal report must be followed up with a written report as indicated in 567 IAC 131.2(2). *567 IAC Chapter 131-State Only*

G14. Excess Emissions and Excess Emissions Reporting Requirements

1. Excess Emissions. Excess emission during a period of startup, shutdown, or cleaning of control equipment is not a violation of the emission standard if the startup, shutdown or cleaning is accomplished expeditiously and in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions. Cleaning of control equipment which does not require the shutdown of the process equipment shall be limited to one six-minute period per one-hour period. An incident of excess emission (other than an incident during startup, shutdown or cleaning of control equipment) is a violation. If the owner or operator of a source maintains that the incident of excess emission was due to a malfunction, the owner or operator must show that the conditions which caused the incident of excess emission were not preventable by reasonable maintenance and control measures. Determination of any subsequent enforcement action will be made following review

of this report. If excess emissions are occurring, either the control equipment causing the excess emission shall be repaired in an expeditious manner or the process generating the emissions shall be shutdown within a reasonable period of time. An expeditious manner is the time necessary to determine the cause of the excess emissions and to correct it within a reasonable period of time. A reasonable period of time is eight hours plus the period of time required to shut down the process without damaging the process equipment or control equipment. In the case of an electric utility, a reasonable period of time is eight hours plus the period of time until comparable generating capacity is available to meet consumer demand with the affected unit out of service, unless, the director shall, upon investigation, reasonably determine that continued operation constitutes an unjustifiable environmental hazard and issue an order that such operation is not in the public interest and require a process shutdown to commence immediately.

2. Excess Emissions Reporting

a. Oral Reporting of Excess Emissions. An incident of excess emission (other than an incident of excess emission during a period of startup, shutdown, or cleaning) shall be reported to the appropriate field office of the department within eight hours of, or at the start of the first working day following the onset of the incident. The reporting exemption for an incident of excess emission during startup, shutdown or cleaning does not relieve the owner or operator of a source with continuous monitoring equipment of the obligation of submitting reports required in 567-subrule 25.1(6). An oral report of excess emission is not required for a source with operational continuous monitoring equipment (as specified in 567-subrule 25.1(1)) if the incident of excess emission continues for less than 30 minutes and does not exceed the applicable visible emission standard by more than 10 percent opacity. The oral report may be made in person or by telephone and shall include as a minimum the following:

- i. The identity of the equipment or source operation from which the excess emission originated and the associated stack or emission point.
- ii. The estimated quantity of the excess emission.
- iii. The time and expected duration of the excess emission.
- iv. The cause of the excess emission.
- v. The steps being taken to remedy the excess emission.
- vi. The steps being taken to limit the excess emission in the interim period.

b. Written Reporting of Excess Emissions. A written report of an incident of excess emission shall be submitted as a follow-up to all required oral reports to the department within seven days of the onset of the upset condition, and shall include as a minimum the following:

- i. The identity of the equipment or source operation point from which the excess emission originated and the associated stack or emission point.
- ii. The estimated quantity of the excess emission.
- iii. The time and duration of the excess emission.
- iv. The cause of the excess emission.
- v. The steps that were taken to remedy and to prevent the recurrence of the incident of excess emission.
- vi. The steps that were taken to limit the excess emission.
- vii. If the owner claims that the excess emission was due to malfunction, documentation to support this claim. 567 IAC 24.1(1)-567 IAC 24.1(4)

3. Emergency Defense for Excess Emissions. For the purposes of this permit, an “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which requires immediate corrective action to restore

normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include non-compliance, to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation or operator error. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for non-compliance with technology based limitations if it can be demonstrated through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:

- a. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
- b. The facility at the time was being properly operated;
- c. During the period of the emergency, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements of the permit; and
- d. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the director by certified mail within two working days of the time when the emissions limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken. *567 IAC 22.108(16)*

G15. Permit Deviation Reporting Requirements

A deviation is any failure to meet a term, condition or applicable requirement in the permit. Reporting requirements for deviations that result in a hazardous release or excess emissions have been indicated above (see G13 and G14). Unless more frequent deviation reporting is specified in the permit, any other deviation shall be documented in the semi-annual monitoring report and the annual compliance certification (see G4 and G5). *567 IAC 22.108(5)"b"*

G16. Notification Requirements for Sources That Become Subject to NSPS and NESHAP Regulations

During the term of this permit, the permittee must notify the department of any source that becomes subject to a standard or other requirement under 567-subrule 23.1(2) (standards of performance of new stationary sources) or section 111 of the Act; or 567-subrule 23.1(3) (emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants), 567-subrule 23.1(4) (emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories) or section 112 of the Act. This notification shall be submitted in writing to the department pursuant to the notification requirements in 40 CFR Section 60.7, 40 CFR Section 61.07, and/or 40 CFR Section 63.9. *567 IAC 23.1(2), 567 IAC 23.1(3), 567 IAC 23.1(4)*

G17. Requirements for Making Changes to Emission Sources That Do Not Require Title V Permit Modification

1. Off Permit Changes to a Source. Pursuant to section 502(b)(10) of the CAAA, the permittee may make changes to this installation/facility without revising this permit if:
 - a. The changes are not major modifications under any provision of any program required by section 110 of the Act, modifications under section 111 of the act, modifications under section 112 of the act, or major modifications as defined in 567 IAC Chapter 22.
 - b. The changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
 - c. The changes are not modifications under any provisions of Title I of the Act and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or as total emissions);
 - d. The changes are not subject to any requirement under Title IV of the Act.
 - e. The changes comply with all applicable requirements.
 - f. For such a change, the permitted source provides to the department and the

administrator by certified mail, at least 30 days in advance of the proposed change, a written notification, including the following, which must be attached to the permit by the source, the department and the administrator:

- i. A brief description of the change within the permitted facility,
- ii. The date on which the change will occur,
- iii. Any change in emission as a result of that change,
- iv. The pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade
- v. If the emissions trading provisions of the state implementation plan are invoked, then Title V permit requirements with which the source shall comply; a description of how the emissions increases and decreases will comply with the terms and conditions of the Title V permit.
- vi. A description of the trading of emissions increases and decreases for the purpose of complying with a federally enforceable emissions cap as specified in and in compliance with the Title V permit; and
- vii. Any permit term or condition no longer applicable as a result of the change.

567 IAC 22.110(1)

2. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements. *567 IAC 22.110(2)*

3. Notwithstanding any other part of this rule, the director may, upon review of a notice, require a stationary source to apply for a Title V permit if the change does not meet the requirements of subrule 22.110(1). *567 IAC 22.110(3)*

4. The permit shield provided in subrule 22.108(18) shall not apply to any change made pursuant to this rule. Compliance with the permit requirements that the source will meet using the emissions trade shall be determined according to requirements of the state implementation plan authorizing the emissions trade. *567 IAC 22.110(4)*

5. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes, for changes that are provided for in this permit. *567 IAC 22.108(11)*

G18. Duty to Modify a Title V Permit

1. Administrative Amendment.

a. An administrative permit amendment is a permit revision that is required to do any of the following:

- i. Correct typographical errors
- ii. Identify a change in the name, address, or telephone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;
- iii. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee; or
- iv. Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a source where the director determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the director.

b. The permittee may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. The request shall be submitted to the director.

c. Administrative amendments to portions of permits containing provisions pursuant to Title IV of the Act shall be governed by regulations promulgated by the administrator under Title IV of the Act.

2. Minor Permit Modification.

a. Minor permit modification procedures may be used only for those permit modifications that do any of the following:

- i. Do not violate any applicable requirements
- ii. Do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting or recordkeeping requirements in the Title V permit.
- iii. Do not require or change a case by case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or increment analysis.
- iv. Do not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed in order to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include any federally enforceable emissions caps which the source would assume to avoid classification as a modification under any provision under Title I of the Act; and an alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the Act.;
- v. Are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act; and
- vi. Are not required to be processed as significant modification.

b. An application for minor permit revision shall be on the minor Title V modification application form and shall include at least the following:

- i. A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the change occurs.
- ii. The permittee's suggested draft permit
- iii. Certification by a responsible official, pursuant to 567 IAC 22.107(4), that the proposed modification meets the criteria for use of a minor permit modification procedures and a request that such procedures be used; and
- iv. Completed forms to enable the department to notify the administrator and the affected states as required by 567 IAC 22.107(7).

c. The permittee may make the change proposed in its minor permit modification application immediately after it files the application. After the permittee makes this change and until the director takes any of the actions specified in 567 IAC 22.112(4) "a" to "c", the permittee must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this time, the permittee need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. However, if the permittee fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, existing permit term terms and conditions it seeks to modify may subject the facility to enforcement action.

3. Significant Permit Modification. Significant Title V modification procedures shall be used for applications requesting Title V permit modifications that do not qualify as minor Title V modifications or as administrative amendments. These include but are not limited to all significant changes in monitoring permit terms, every relaxation of reporting or recordkeeping permit terms, and any change in the method of measuring compliance with existing requirements. Significant Title V modifications shall meet all requirements of 567 IAC Chapter 22, including those for applications, public participation, review by affected states, and review by the administrator, and those requirements that apply to Title V issuance and renewal. 567 IAC

22.111-567 IAC 22.113 The permittee shall submit an application for a significant permit modification not later than three months after commencing operation of the changed source unless the existing Title V permit would prohibit such construction or change in operation, in which event the operation of the changed source may not commence until the department revises the permit. 567 IAC 22.105(1)"a"(4)

G19. Duty to Obtain Construction Permits

Unless exempted under 567 IAC 22.1(2), the permittee must not construct, install, reconstruct, or alter any equipment, control equipment or anaerobic lagoon without first obtaining a construction permit, conditional permit, or permit pursuant to 567 IAC 22.8, or permits required pursuant to 567 IAC 22.4 and 567 IAC 22.5. Such permits shall be obtained prior to the initiation of construction, installation or alteration of any portion of the stationary source. 567 IAC 22.1(1)

G20. Asbestos

The permittee shall comply with 567 IAC 23.1(3)"a", and 567 IAC 23.2(3)"g" when conducting any renovation or demolition activities at the facility. 567 IAC 23.1(3)"a", and 567 IAC 23.2

G21. Open Burning

The permittee is prohibited from conducting open burning, except as may be allowed by 567 IAC 23.2. 567 IAC 23.2 *except* 23.2(3)"h"; 567 IAC 23.2(3)"h" - State Only

G22. Acid Rain (Title IV) Emissions Allowances

The permittee shall not exceed any allowances that it holds under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated there under. Annual emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of the number of allowances to emit sulfur dioxide held by the owners and operators of the unit or the designated representative of the owners and operators is prohibited. Exceedences of applicable emission rates are prohibited. "Held" in this context refers to both those allowances assigned to the owners and operators by USEPA, and those allowances supplementally acquired by the owners and operators. The use of any allowance prior to the year for which it was allocated is prohibited. Contravention of any other provision of the permit is prohibited. 567 IAC 22.108(7)

G23. Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection (Title VI) Requirements

1. The permittee shall comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E:

a. All containers in which a class I or class II substance is stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced into interstate commerce pursuant to § 82.106.

b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.108.

c. The form of the label bearing the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.110.

d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in § 82.112.

2. The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B:

a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to § 82.156.

b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to § 82.158.

c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to § 82.161.

- d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with reporting and recordkeeping requirements pursuant to § 82.166. ("MVAC-like appliance" as defined at § 82.152)
 - e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to § 82.156.
 - f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to § 82.166.
3. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.
 4. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners. The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant,
 5. The permittee shall be allowed to switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative that is listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR part 82, Subpart G, Significant New Alternatives Policy Program. *40 CFR part 82*

G24. Permit Reopenings

1. This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. *567 IAC 22.108(9)"c"*
2. Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major part 70 source with a remaining permit term of 3 or more years. Revisions shall be made as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than 18 months after the promulgation of such standards and regulations.
 - a. Reopening and revision on this ground is not required if the permit has a remaining term of less than three years;
 - b. Reopening and revision on this ground is not required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions have been extended pursuant to 40 CFR 70.4(b)(10)(i) or (ii) as amended to June 25, 1993.
 - c. Reopening and revision on this ground is not required if the additional applicable requirements are implemented in a general permit that is applicable to the source and the source receives approval for coverage under that general permit. *567 IAC 22.108(17)"a", 567 IAC 22.108(17)"b"*

3. A permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:
 - a. The department receives notice that the administrator has granted a petition for disapproval of a permit pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(d) as amended to June 25, 1993, provided that the reopening may be stayed pending judicial review of that determination;
 - b. The department or the administrator determines that the Title V permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Title V permit;
 - c. Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a Title V source, provided that the reopening on this ground is not required if the permit has a remaining term of less than three years, the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, or the additional applicable requirements are implemented in a general permit that is applicable to the source and the source receives approval for coverage under that general permit. Such a reopening shall be complete not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement.
 - d. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to a Title IV affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.
 - e. The department or the administrator determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to ensure compliance by the source with the applicable requirements. 567 IAC 22.114(1)
4. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a Title V permit shall follow the procedures applicable to initial permit issuance and shall effect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. 567 IAC 22.114(2)

G25. Permit Shield

1. The director may expressly include in a Title V permit a provision stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

- a. *Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit; or*
- b. The director, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof.

2. A Title V permit that does not expressly state that a permit shield exists shall be presumed not to provide such a shield.

3. A permit shield shall not alter or affect the following:

- a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the administrator under that section;
- b. The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
- c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Act;
- d. The ability of the department or the administrator to obtain information from the facility pursuant to Section 114 of the Act. 567 IAC 22.108 (18)

G26. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable and if any provision or application of any provision is found to be invalid by this department or a court of law, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected by such finding. 567 IAC 22.108 (8)

G27. Property Rights

The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. *567 IAC 22.108 (9)"d"*

G28. Transferability

This permit is not transferable from one source to another. If title to the facility or any part of it is transferred, an administrative amendment to the permit must be sought to determine transferability of the permit. *567 IAC 22.111 (1)"d"*

G29. Disclaimer

No review has been undertaken on the engineering aspects of the equipment or control equipment other than the potential of that equipment for reducing air contaminant emissions. *567 IAC 22.3(3)"c"*

G30. Notification and Reporting Requirements for Stack Tests or Monitor Certification

The permittee shall notify the department's stack test contact in writing not less than 30 days before a required test or performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitor is performed to determine compliance with an applicable requirement. For the department to consider test results a valid demonstration of compliance with applicable rules or a permit condition, such notice shall be given. Such notice shall include the time, the place, the name of the person who will conduct the test and other information as required by the department. Unless specifically waived by the department's stack test contact, a pretest meeting shall be held not later than 15 days prior to conducting the compliance demonstration. The department may accept a testing protocol in lieu of a pretest meeting. A representative of the department shall be permitted to witness the tests. Results of the tests shall be submitted in writing to the department's stack test contact in the form of a comprehensive report within six weeks of the completion of the testing. Compliance tests conducted pursuant to this permit shall be conducted with the source operating in a normal manner at its maximum continuous output as rated by the equipment manufacturer, or the rate specified by the owner as the maximum production rate at which the source shall be operated. In cases where compliance is to be demonstrated at less than the maximum continuous output as rated by the equipment manufacturer, and it is the owner's intent to limit the capacity to that rating, the owner may submit evidence to the department that the source has been physically altered so that capacity cannot be exceeded, or the department may require additional testing, continuous monitoring, reports of operating levels, or any other information deemed necessary by the department to determine whether such source is in compliance.

Stack test notifications, reports and correspondence shall be sent to:

Stack Test Review Coordinator
Iowa DNR, Air Quality Bureau
7900 Hickman Road, Suite #1
Urbandale, IA 50322
(515) 242-6001

Within Polk and Linn Counties, stack test notifications, reports and correspondence shall also be directed to the supervisor of the respective county air pollution program.

567 IAC 25.1(7)"a", 567 IAC 25.1(9)

G31. Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes

The permittee shall comply with the provisions of 567 IAC Chapter 26 in the prevention of excessive build-up of air contaminants during air pollution episodes, thereby preventing the occurrence of an emergency due to the effects of these contaminants on the health of persons.

567 IAC 26.1(1)

G32. Contacts List

The current address and phone number for reports and notifications to the EPA administrator is:

Chief of Air Permits
EPA Region 7
Air Permits and Compliance Branch
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

The current address and phone number for reports and notifications to the department or the Director is:

Chief, Air Quality Bureau
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
7900 Hickman Road, Suite #1
Urbandale, IA 50322
(515) 242-5100

Reports or notifications to the DNR Field Offices or local programs shall be directed to the supervisor at the appropriate field office or local program. Current addresses and phone numbers are:

Field Office 1

909 West Main – Suite 4
Manchester, IA 52057
(563) 927-2640

Field Office 3

1900 N. Grand Ave.
Spencer, IA 51301
(712) 262-4177

Field Office 5

401 SW 7th Street, Suite I
Des Moines, IA 50309
(515) 725-0268

Polk County Public Works Dept.

Air Quality Division
5885 NE 14th St.
Des Moines, IA 50313
(515) 286-3351

Field Office 2

2300 15th St. , SW
Mason City, IA 50401
(641) 424-4073

Field Office 4

1401 Sunnyside Lane
Atlantic, IA 50022
(712) 243-1934

Field Office 6

1023 West Madison Street
Washington, IA 52353-1623
(319) 653-2135

Linn County Public Health Dept.

Air Quality Division
501 13th St., NW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52405
(319) 892-6000

**Appendix A: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production - 40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGG**



Federal Register

**Thursday,
April 12, 2001**

Part II

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Part 63

**National Emission Standards for
Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent
Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production;
Final Rule**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 63**

[FRL-6965-5]

RIN 2060-AH22

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action promulgates national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for solvent extraction for vegetable oil production. This industry is comprised of facilities that produce crude vegetable oil and meal products by removing oil from listed oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent. The EPA has identified solvent extraction for vegetable oil production processes as major sources of a single hazardous air pollutant (HAP), n-hexane.

The EPA does not consider n-hexane classifiable as a human carcinogen. However, short-term exposure to high levels of n-hexane is reported to cause reactions such as irritations, dizziness, headaches, and nausea. Long-term exposure can cause permanent nerve damage.

This final rule will require all existing and new solvent extraction for vegetable oil production processes that are major sources to meet HAP emission standards reflecting the application of the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The EPA estimates

that this final rule will reduce nationwide emissions of n-hexane from solvent extraction for vegetable oil production processes by approximately 6,800 tpy. The emissions reductions achieved by these NESHAP, when combined with the emissions reductions achieved by other similar standards, will provide protection to the public and achieve a primary goal of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 12, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Docket No. A-97-59 contains supporting information used in developing the standards. The docket is located at the U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 in room M-1500, Waterside Mall (ground floor), and may be inspected from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information concerning applicability and rule determinations, contact your State or local representative or the appropriate EPA Regional Office representative. For information concerning the analyses performed in developing these NESHAP, contact Mr. James F. Durham, Waste & Chemical Processes Group, Emission Standards Division, (MD-13), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone number (919) 541-5672; facsimile number (919) 541-0246; electronic mail address: durham.jim@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Docket. The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information considered by the EPA in the development of today's final rule. The

docket is a dynamic file because material is added throughout the rulemaking process. The docketing system is intended to allow members of the public and industries involved to readily identify and locate documents so that they can effectively participate in the rulemaking process. Along with the proposed and promulgated standards and their preambles, the contents of the docket will serve as the record in the case of judicial review. (See section 307(d)(7)(A) of the CAA.) The regulatory text and other materials related to today's final rule are available for review in the docket or copies may be mailed on request from the Air Docket by calling (202) 260-7548. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying docket materials.

World Wide Web (WWW). In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of today's final rule will also be available on the WWW through the Technology Transfer Network (TTN). Following signature, a copy of today's final rule will be posted on the TTN's policy and guidance page for newly proposed or promulgated rules <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg>. The TTN provides information and technology exchange in various areas of air pollution control. If more information regarding the TTN is needed, call the TTN HELP line at (919) 541-5384.

Regulated Entities. If your facility produces vegetable oil from corn germ, cottonseed, flax, peanuts, rapeseed (for example, canola), safflower, soybeans, or sunflower, it may be a "regulated entity." Categories and entities potentially regulated by this action include:

Category	SIC code	NAICS	Examples of regulated entities
Industry	2074	311223	Cottonseed oil mills.
	2075	311222	Soybean oil mills.
	2076	311223	Other vegetable oil mills, excluding soybeans and cottonseed mills.
	2079	311223	Other vegetable oil mills, excluding soybeans and cottonseed mills.
	2048	311119	Prepared feeds and feed ingredients for animals and fowls, excluding dogs and cats.
	2041	311211	Flour and other grain mill product mills.
	2046	311221	Wet corn milling.
Federal government .....	.....	.....	Not affected.
State/local/tribal government .....	.....	.....	Not affected.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. To determine whether your facility is regulated by this action, you should examine the applicability criteria in § 63.2832 of today's final rule. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult

the appropriate EPA Regional Office representative.

Judicial Review. The NESHAP for solvent extraction for vegetable oil production were proposed on May 26, 2000 (65 FR 34252). Today's final rule announces the EPA's final decision on the rule. Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, judicial review of these NESHAP is available by filing a petition for

review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by June 11, 2001. Only those objections to this rule which were raised with reasonable specificity during the period for public comment may be raised during judicial review. Under section 307(b)(2) of the CAA, the requirements that are the subject of today's final rule may not be challenged later in civil or criminal

proceedings brought by the EPA to enforce these requirements.

Outline. The information presented in this preamble is organized as follows:

- I. What are the environmental, energy, cost, and economic impacts?
- II. What significant comments did we consider and what changes and clarifications did we make to the proposed standards?
- III. What are the administrative requirements for this rule?
 - A. Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review
 - B. Executive Order 13132, Federalism
 - C. Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
 - D. Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

- E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
- F. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*
- G. Paperwork Reduction Act
- H. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995
- I. Congressional Review Act

I. What Are the Environmental, Energy, Cost, and Economic Impacts?

The nationwide environmental and cost impacts for today's final rule are presented in Table 1 of this preamble. Additional information on the costs and environmental impacts of control options are discussed in the following five documents, which can be found in docket A-97-59:

(1) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production; proposed rule (65 FR 34252, May 26, 2000).

(2) Public Comments and EPA Responses to the Proposed NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production; memorandum dated November 13, 2000.

(3) Summary of Environmental and Energy Impacts for the MACT Floor; memorandum dated September 24, 1999.

(4) Final Summary of Emission Reductions and Control Costs Associated with Achieving the MACT Floor and a Control Option Above the MACT Floor; memorandum dated November 10, 2000.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPACTS FOR THE SOLVENT EXTRACTION FOR VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION NESHAP

Emissions reductions (tpy)		Overall emission reduction (percent)	Total capital investment (million \$)	Annual monitoring, record-keeping, & reporting cost (million \$/yr)	Total annual cost (million \$/yr)	Cost effectiveness (\$/ton)	
VOC	HAP					VOC	HAP
10,600	6,800	25	29.7	4.2	12.3	1,200	1,800

(5) Summary of Environmental and Energy Impacts for Above the MACT Floor Regulatory Option; memorandum dated November 1, 2000.

The economic impacts of the MACT floor are discussed in the proposed regulation and in the document, "Economic Analysis of Air Pollution Regulations: Vegetable Oil Industry." The major findings regarding the economic impacts of the rule have not changed as a result of public comments submitted on the proposed rule. Individual facilities within the industry may experience revenue increases or decreases, depending on their costs of production, but on average the industry revenues are anticipated to increase slightly. No facilities are expected to close as a result of the rule and labor market impacts and international trade impacts are also anticipated to be minimal. Minor revisions to the economic analysis were made in response to public comments on the proposed rule. Both the original and the revised economic documents are in docket A-97-59.

II. What Significant Comments Did We Consider and What Changes and Clarifications Did We Make to the Proposed Standards?

A comprehensive summary of public comments and responses can be found in the document entitled "Public Comments and Responses to the

Proposed NESHAP for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production" (Docket No. A-97-59). The only major change we made to the rule based on public comments was allowing the substitution of an accounting month for a calendar month to determine solvent losses and the quantities of oilseed processed by an affected source.

One commenter brought to our attention that some facilities determine solvent losses and the quantity of oilseed processed on the basis of an accounting month, which may consist of approximately 4 to 5 calendar weeks. The end of an accounting month may not correspond exactly to the end of a calendar month. Thus, an accounting month may end before or after a corresponding calendar month. However, 12 accounting months correspond exactly to a calendar year. To accommodate facilities which determine the quantities of oilseed processed in this manner, we revised the rule to allow solvent loss and oilseed crush determinations to coincide with accounting practices, as long as there are twelve determinations in a calendar year of approximately equal duration. This clarification can be found in §§ 63.2853(a)(1) and 63.2855(a)(1) of the final rule.

We also made the following five clarifications, which did not add or change any of the proposed regulatory requirements.

(1) In § 63.2832(b)(4), we clarified that research and development facilities are not subject to this rule (provided they are not major sources).

(2) In § 63.2832(c), we clarified that an area source will become subject to this rule if it increases its HAP emissions (or its potential to emit HAP) such that the source becomes categorized as a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) In § 63.2854(b)(1), we changed the name of the hazardous air pollutant data sheet to "manufacturer's certificate of analysis" which is a more appropriate term for the solvent extraction for vegetable oil production industry. Thus, the final rule will permit affected sources to use either material safety data sheets or "manufacturer's certificates of analysis" to determine the HAP content of the extraction solvent.

(4) In § 63.2855, we clarified that all oilseed measurements must be determined on an "as received" basis which refers to the oilseed physical and chemical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing.

(5) In § 63.2871(a), we clarified that the U.S. EPA still has authority to implement and enforce this rule, even if the authority has been delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

III. What Are the Administrative Requirements for This Rule?

A. Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), we must determine whether the regulatory action is “significant” and therefore subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines “significant regulatory action” as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that today’s final rule is not a “significant regulatory action” because it will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

B. Executive Order 13132, Federalism

Executive Order 13132, entitled “Federalism” (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure “meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.” “Policies that have federalism implications” is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have “substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.” Under Executive Order 13132, EPA may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs, and that is not required by statute, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by State and local governments, or EPA consults with State and local officials early in the

process of developing the rule. The EPA also may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications and that preempts State law unless EPA consults with State and local officials early in the process of developing the rule.

If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to provide to the OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a federalism summary impact statement (FSIS). The FSIS must include a description of the extent of EPA’s prior consultation with State and local officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and EPA’s position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of State and local officials have been met. Also, when EPA transmits a final rule with federalism implications to OMB for review pursuant to Executive Order 12866, EPA must include a certification from its federalism official stating that EPA has met the requirements of Executive Order 13132 in a meaningful and timely manner.

Today’s final rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132. This is because today’s final rule applies to affected sources in the vegetable oil production industry, not to States or local governments. Nor will State law be preempted, or any mandates be imposed on States or local governments. Thus, the requirements of section 6 of the Executive Order do not apply to today’s final rule. The EPA notes, however, that although not required to do so by this Executive Order (or otherwise), it did consult with State governments during development of today’s final rule.

C. Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

On January 1, 2001, Executive Order 13084 was superseded by Executive Order 13175. However, this rule was developed during the period when Executive Order 13084 was still in force, and so tribal considerations were addressed under Executive Order 13084. Under Executive Order 13084, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance

costs incurred by the tribal governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA’s prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments “to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.”

Today’s final rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. No known vegetable oil production facility is located within the jurisdiction of any tribal government. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to today’s final rule.

D. Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045, “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that:

(1) Is determined to be “economically significant” as defined under Executive Order 12866; and

(2) Concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, EPA must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by EPA.

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5–501 of the Executive Order has the potential to influence the regulation. Today’s final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it establishes an environmental standard based on available technology rather than reduction of health risk. No children’s risk analysis was performed because no alternative technologies exist that would provide greater stringency at a reasonable cost. Furthermore, today’s final rule has been determined not to be

“economically significant” as defined under Executive Order 12866.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with “Federal mandates” that may result in expenditures by State, local, and tribal governments, in aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any 1 year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires the EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least-costly, most cost-effective, or least-burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows the EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least-

costly, most cost-effective, or least-burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before the EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The EPA has determined that this rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any 1 year. The maximum total annual cost of today's final rule for any 1 year has been estimated to be less than \$15 million. Thus, today's final rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA. In addition, the EPA

has determined that today's final rule contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments because it contains no requirements that apply to such governments or impose obligations upon them. Therefore, today's final rule is not subject to the requirements of section 203 of the UMRA.

F. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

The EPA has determined that it is not necessary to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in connection with today's final rule. The EPA has also determined that today's final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. For purposes of assessing the impact of today's final rule on small entities, small entities are defined as small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions.

For today's final rule, the impacted small entities are businesses, and the Small Business Administration defines the criteria used to designate a business as small. The relevant small business criteria are shown below.

TABLE 2.—AFFECTED INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION CODES AND SMALL BUSINESS CRITERIA FOR THE SOLVENT EXTRACTION FOR VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION NESHP

SIC	NAICS	Small business criteria (by NAICS)
2046—Wet Corn Milling	311221—Wet Corn Milling	fewer than 750 employees.
2041—Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	311211—Flour Milling	fewer than 500 employees.
2074—Cottonseed Oil Mills	311223—Other Oilseed Processing	fewer than 1,000 employees.
2075—Soybean Oil Mills	311222—Soybean Processing	fewer than 500 employees.
2076—Vegetable Oil Mills	311223—Other Oilseed Processing	fewer than 1,000 employees.

Based upon these criteria, 15 companies operating oilseed processing facilities are small businesses. These small businesses operated 21 vegetable oil processing facilities or 20 percent of the solvent extraction facilities in operation during 1995. Sixteen of these 21 facilities were cottonseed processing mills indicating that 64 percent of the 25 cottonseed processing facilities operating in 1995 were operated by small businesses.

After considering the economic impacts of today's final rule on small entities, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We have analyzed the potential impact on the small entities by calculating the ratio of estimated annualized emissions control costs relative to baseline 1995 sales revenue for each small company expected to be impacted by the rule.

While the cost-to-sales ratio (CSR) has different significance for different market situations, it is a good rough gauge of potential impact. If costs for the individual firm (or group of firms) are completely passed on to the purchasers of the good(s) being produced, the ratio is an estimate of the price increase (in percentage form after multiplying the ratio by 100). If costs are completely absorbed by the producer, this ratio is an estimate of the decrease in pretax profits (in percentage form after multiplying the ratio by 100). The distribution of CSR's across the whole market, the competitiveness of the market, and profit-to-sales ratios are among the obvious factors that may influence the significance of any particular CSR for an individual facility. The mean or average CSR for small companies affected by today's final rule is 0.30 percent, with range of CSR from

a low of 0.03 percent to a high estimate of 0.61 percent. As a result of the increased costs of emissions controls, these firms will either increase the price of their products in response to a market change in price, absorb the cost increase with no price increase, or respond with a combination of these approaches. Since the estimated costs as a percentage of sales is relatively minimal for the affected small oilseed processing companies, it is anticipated that the rule will not have a significant impact on the profitability of affected companies.

Many cottonseed processing facilities are owned by small businesses. Ten of the 25 cottonseed processing facilities have ceased operation or are currently dormant subsequent to the baseline year of 1995. These factors prompted an additional analysis to determine whether cottonseed processing facilities will experience significant economic

impacts as a result of today's final rule. For this analysis, the estimated costs of emissions controls for an individual facility were compared to the estimated 1995 sales revenue for that facility to estimate facility-specific CSR's. A CSR exceeding 1 percent was determined to be an indicator of the potential for a significant economic impact for cottonseed processing facilities. For the nine cottonseed processing facilities currently operating that are owned by small businesses, the average CSR is 0.28 percent with a high-low range of 0.05 to 0.52 percent. These estimated costs as a percent of sales are less than 1 percent indicating that significant economic impacts are not likely for the cottonseed facilities owned by small businesses as a result of today's final rule.

Although today's final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, EPA nonetheless has tried to reduce the impact of this rule on small entities. We worked closely with a coalition of four industrial trade associations throughout the rule development process. As a result of this interaction, separate standards were developed for each type of oilseed because of differences in the operating practices and the capabilities to reduce emissions among the oilseeds affected by the rule. In addition, the rule regulates total plant solvent losses rather than losses from each emission point, thus providing flexibility to select control options that are most cost effective for each plant. Moreover, the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting costs are low because compliance can be determined from existing plant records of purchases and inventories of solvent and oilseeds. These steps have reduced the burden of the rule for both large and small plants.

Further steps were taken to reduce the burden for small cottonseed oil plants. The performance standards in today's final rule are expressed in terms of gallons of emissions per ton of seeds processed because most of the emissions relate to the seed processing rate. However, a small percentage of the emissions, such as those from plant shutdowns and startups, are not related to the seed throughput. These "fixed" emissions become more significant for small plants because they tend to shutdown and startup more frequently than large plants. The cottonseed oil producers pointed out that this situation was particularly troublesome for small cottonseed oil plants. In response to the industry's concern, we requested additional information from the industry regarding the operating practices and emissions from small

cottonseed oil plants. After examining this information, separate, less stringent performance standards were developed to reflect the intermittent operation of this segment of the industry.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements in today's final rule will be submitted for approval to the OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* An Information Collection Request (ICR) document has been prepared by EPA (ICR No. 1947-02) and a copy may be obtained from Sandy Farmer by mail at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Information, Collection Strategies Division (2822), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460, by e-mail at farmer.sandy@epa.gov, or by calling (202) 260-2740. A copy may also be downloaded off the internet at <http://www.epa.gov/icr>. The information requirements are not effective until OMB approves them.

The information requirements are based on notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A), which are mandatory for all operators subject to national emission standards. These recordkeeping and reporting requirements are specifically authorized by section 114 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7414). All information submitted to the EPA pursuant to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for which a claim of confidentiality is made is safeguarded according to EPA policies set forth in 40 CFR part 2, subpart B.

The total 3-year burden of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for this collection is estimated at 30,275 labor hours, and the annual average burden is 10,092 labor hours for the affected facilities. There are no required capital and operations and maintenance costs for the solvent extraction for vegetable oil production NESHAP. This estimate includes initial notification(s); plan for demonstrating compliance; startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan; notification of compliance status; monthly inventory recordkeeping; monthly determination of the compliance ratio; annual compliance certifications; deviation notification reports; periodic SSM reports; and immediate SSM reports for each of the 106 existing sources and one new source per year from proposal.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources people spend to generate, maintain, keep, or disclose to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions;

develop, acquire, install, and use technology and systems to collect, validate, and verify information; process, maintain, disclose, and provide information; adjust ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train people to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; collect and review information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

H. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995

Under section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 (Public Law No. 104-113), all Federal agencies are required to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS) in their regulatory and procurement activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. The NTTAA requires Federal agencies to provide Congress, through annual reports to the OMB, with explanations when an agency does not use available and applicable VCS.

Consistent with the NTTAA, the EPA conducted a search for EPA's Method 311 (Analysis of Hazardous Air Pollutant Compounds in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph) and found no candidate VCS for use in identifying n-hexane. This rule references the National Emission Standards for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices, and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process (40 CFR part 63, subpart SS). Since there are no new technical standard requirements resulting from specifying subpart SS in this rule, and no candidate consensus standards were identified for EPA Method 311 (n-hexane), EPA is not adopting VCS in today's final rule.

Section 63.2854(b)(1) of today's final rule lists EPA Method 311. The EPA Method 311 has been used by States and industry for approximately 5 years. Nevertheless, under § 63.7(f) of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, today's final rule allows any State or source to apply to EPA for permission to use an alternative method in lieu of EPA Method 311 listed in § 63.2854(b)(1).

I. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801, *et seq.*, as added by the SBREFA, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. Therefore, we will submit a report containing this final rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2), and therefore will be effective April 12, 2001.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 3, 2001.

Christine Todd Whitman,
Administrator.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 63, of the Code of the Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 63—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

2. Part 63 is amended by adding subpart GGGG to read as follows:

Subpart GGGG—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production

Sec.

What This Subpart Covers

- 63.2830 What is the purpose of this subpart?
- 63.2831 Where can I find definitions of key words used in this subpart?
- 63.2832 Am I subject to this subpart?
- 63.2833 Is my source categorized as existing or new?
- 63.2834 When do I have to comply with the standards in this subpart?

Standards

- 63.2840 What emission requirements must I meet?

Compliance Requirements

- 63.2850 How do I comply with the hazardous air pollutant emission standards?
- 63.2851 What is a plan for demonstrating compliance?
- 63.2852 What is a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan?
- 63.2853 How do I determine the actual solvent loss?
- 63.2854 How do I determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the actual solvent loss?
- 63.2855 How do I determine the quantity of oilseed processed?

Notifications, Reports, and Records

- 63.2860 What notifications must I submit and when?
- 63.2861 What reports must I submit and when?
- 63.2862 What records must I keep?
- 63.2863 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

Other Requirements and Information

- 63.2870 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?
- 63.2871 Who implements and enforces this subpart?
- 63.2872 What definitions apply to this subpart?

What This Subpart Covers**§ 63.2830 What is the purpose of this subpart?**

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for emissions during vegetable oil production. This subpart limits hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from specified vegetable oil production processes. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission standards.

§ 63.2831 Where can I find definitions of key words used in this subpart?

You can find definitions of key words used in this subpart in § 63.2872.

§ 63.2832 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are an affected source subject to this subpart if you meet all of the criteria listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You own or operate a vegetable oil production process that is a major source of HAP emissions or is collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or

collectively a major source of HAP emissions.

(i) A *vegetable oil production process* is defined in § 63.2872. In general, it is the collection of continuous process equipment and activities that produce crude vegetable oil and meal products by removing oil from oilseeds listed in Table 1 to § 63.2840 through direct contact with an organic solvent, such as a hexane isomer blend.

(ii) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year.

(2) Your vegetable oil production process processes any combination of eight types of oilseeds listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (viii) of this section:

- (i) Corn germ;
- (ii) Cottonseed;
- (iii) Flax;
- (iv) Peanut;
- (v) Rapeseed (for example, canola);
- (vi) Safflower;
- (vii) Soybean; and
- (viii) Sunflower.

(b) You are not subject to this subpart if your vegetable oil production process meets any of the criteria listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) It uses only mechanical extraction techniques that use no organic solvent to remove oil from a listed oilseed.

(2) It uses only batch solvent extraction and batch desolventizing equipment.

(3) It processes only agricultural products that are not listed oilseeds as defined in § 63.2872.

(4) It functions only as a research and development facility and is not a major source.

(c) As listed in § 63.1(c)(5) of the General Provisions, if your HAP emissions increase such that you become a major source, then you are subject to all of the requirements of this subpart.

§ 63.2833 Is my source categorized as existing or new?

(a) This subpart applies to each existing and new affected source. You must categorize your vegetable oil production process as either an existing or a new source in accordance with the criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

TABLE 1 TO § 63.2833.—CATEGORIZING YOUR SOURCE AS EXISTING OR NEW

If your affected source...	And if...	Then your affected source...
(1) was constructed or began construction before May 26, 2000.	reconstruction has not occurred	is an existing source.
(2) began reconstruction, as defined in § 63.2, on or after May 26, 2000.	(i) reconstruction was part of a scheduled plan to comply with the existing source requirements of this subpart; and (ii) reconstruction was completed no later than 3 years after the effective date of this subpart.	remains an existing source.
(3) began a significant modification, as defined in § 63.2872, at any time on an existing source.	the modification does not constitute reconstruction.	remains an existing source.
(4) began a significant modification, as defined in § 63.2872, at any time on a new source.	the modification does not constitute reconstruction.	remains a new source.
(5) began reconstruction on or after May 26, 2000.	reconstruction was completed later than 3 years after the effective date of this subpart.	is a new source
(6) began construction on or after May 26, 2000.	.....	is a new source.

(b) *Reconstruction of a source.* Any affected source is reconstructed if components are replaced so that the criteria in the definition of *reconstruction* in § 63.2 are satisfied. In general, a vegetable oil production process is reconstructed if the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost for constructing a new vegetable oil production process, and it is technically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant new source requirements of this subpart. The effect of reconstruction on the categorization of your existing and new affected source is described in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) After reconstruction of an existing source, the affected source is recategorized as a new source and becomes subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(2) After reconstruction of a new source, the affected source remains categorized as a new source and remains

subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(c) *Significant modification of a source.* A significant modification to an affected source is a term specific to this subpart and is defined in § 63.2872.

(1) In general, a significant modification to your source consists of adding new equipment or the modification of existing equipment within the affected source that significantly affects solvent losses from the affected source. Examples include adding or replacing extractors, desolventizer-toasters (conventional and specialty), and meal dryer-coolers. All other significant modifications must meet the criteria listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The fixed capital cost of the modification represents a significant percentage of the fixed capital cost of building a comparable new vegetable oil production process.

(ii) It does not constitute reconstruction as defined in § 63.2.

(2) A significant modification has no effect on the categorization of your source as existing and new. An existing source remains categorized as an existing source and subject to the existing source requirements of this subpart. A new source remains categorized as a new source and subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(d) Changes in the type of oilseed processed by your affected source does not affect the categorization of your source as new or existing. Recategorizing an affected source from existing to new occurs only when you add or modify process equipment within the source which meets the definition of *reconstruction*.

§ 63.2834 When do I have to comply with the standards in this subpart?

You must comply with this subpart in accordance with one of the schedules in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

TABLE 1 OF § 63.2834.—COMPLIANCE DATES FOR EXISTING AND NEW SOURCES

If your affected source is categorized as...	And if...	Then your compliance date is...
(a) an existing source .....	.....	3 years after the effective date of this subpart.
(b) a new source	you startup your affected source before the effective date of this subpart.	the effective date of this subpart.
(c) a new source	you startup your affected source on or after the effective date of this subpart.	your startup date.

Standards

§ 63.2840 What emission requirements must I meet?

(a)(1) The emission requirements limit the number of gallons of HAP lost per ton of listed oilseeds processed. For each operating month, you must

calculate a compliance ratio which compares your actual HAP loss to your allowable HAP loss for the previous 12 operating months as shown in Equation 1 of this section. An operating month, as defined in § 63.2872, is any calendar month in which a source processes a

listed oilseed, excluding any entire calendar month in which the source operated under an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(e)(2). Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual Hap Loss}}{\text{Allowable Hap Loss}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

(2) Equation 1 of this section can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown in Equation 2 of

this section. Equation 2 of this section follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{f * \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 * \sum_{i=1}^n ((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i)} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in § 63.2854, dimensionless.

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless.

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in § 63.2853.

Oilseed = Tons of each oilseed type "i" processed during the previous 12 operating months, as shown in § 63.2855.

SLF = The corresponding solvent loss factor (gal/ton) for oilseed "i" listed in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

TABLE 1 OF § 63.2840.—OILSEED SOLVENT LOSS FACTORS FOR DETERMINING ALLOWABLE HAP LOSS

Type of oilseed process	A source that...	Oilseed solvent loss factor (gal/ton)	
		Existing sources	New sources
(i) Corn Germ, Wet Milling	processes corn germ that has been separated from other corn components using a "wet" process of centrifuging a slurry steeped in a dilute sulfurous acid solution.	0.4	0.3
(ii) Corn Germ, Dry Milling	processes corn germ that has been separated from the other corn components using a "dry" process of mechanical chafing and air sifting.	0.7	0.7
(iii) Cottonseed, Large	processes 120,000 tons or more of a combination of cottonseed and other listed oilseeds during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period.	0.5	0.4
(iv) Cottonseed, Small	processes less than 120,000 tons of a combination of cottonseed and other listed oilseeds during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period.	0.7	0.4
(v) Flax	processes flax	0.6	0.6
(vi) Peanuts	processes peanuts	1.2	0.7
(vii) Rapeseed	processes rapeseed	0.7	0.3
(viii) Safflower	processes safflower	0.7	0.7
(ix) Soybean, Conventional	uses a conventional style desolventizer to produce crude soybean oil products and soybean animal feed products.	0.2	0.2
(x) Soybean, Specialty	uses a special style desolventizer to produce soybean meal products for human and animal consumption.	1.7	1.5
(xi) Soybean, Combination Plant with Low Specialty Production.	processes soybeans in both specialty and conventional desolventizers and the quantity of soybeans processed in specialty desolventizers during normal operating periods is less than 3.3 percent of total soybeans processed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period. The corresponding solvent loss factor is an overall value and applies to the total quantity of soybeans processed..	0.25	0.25
(xii) Sunflower	processes sunflower	0.4	0.3

(b) When your source has processed listed oilseed for 12 operating months, calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using Equation 2 of this section. When calculating your compliance ratio, consider the conditions and exclusions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section:

(1) If your source processes any quantity of listed oilseeds in a calendar month and the source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to § 63.2850, then you must categorize the month as an operating month, as defined in § 63.2872.

(2) The 12-month compliance ratio may include operating months

occurring prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the source resumes operation.

(3) If your source shuts down and processes no listed oilseed for an entire calendar month, then you must categorize the month as a nonoperating month, as defined in § 63.2872. Exclude any nonoperating months from the compliance ratio determination.

(4) If your source is subject to an initial startup period as defined in § 63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and oilseed information recorded for the initial startup period.

(5) If your source is subject to a malfunction period as defined in § 63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and oilseed information recorded for the malfunction period.

(6) For sources processing cottonseed or specialty soybean, the solvent loss factor you use to determine the compliance ratio may change each operating month depending on the tons of oilseed processed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period.

(c) If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, your source was in compliance with the HAP emission requirements for the previous operating month.

(d) To determine the compliance ratio in Equation 2 of this section, you must select the appropriate oilseed solvent loss factor from Table 1 of this section. First, determine whether your source is new or existing using Table 1 of § 63.2833. Then, under the appropriate existing or new source column, select the oilseed solvent loss factor that corresponds to each type oilseed or process operation for each operating month.

Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2850 How do I comply with the hazardous air pollutant emission standards?

(a) *General requirements.* The requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section apply to all affected sources:

(1) Submit the necessary notifications in accordance with § 63.2860, which include:

(i) Initial notifications for existing sources.

(ii) Initial notifications for new and reconstructed sources.

(iii) Initial notifications for significant modifications to existing or new sources.

(iv) Notification of compliance status.

(2) Develop and implement a plan for demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.2851.

(3) Develop a written startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM) plan in accordance with the provisions in § 63.2852.

(4) Maintain all the necessary records you have used to demonstrate compliance with this subpart in accordance with § 63.2862.

(5) Submit the reports in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Annual compliance certifications in accordance with § 63.2861(a).

(ii) Periodic SSM reports in accordance with § 63.2861(c).

(iii) Immediate SSM reports in accordance with § 63.2861(d).

(6) Submit all notifications and reports and maintain all records required by the General Provisions for performance testing if you add a control device that destroys solvent.

(b) *Existing sources under normal operation.* You must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for existing sources under normal operation in Table 2 of this section.

(c) *New sources.* Your new source, including a source that is categorized as new due to reconstruction, must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Within 15 days of the startup date, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Upon startup of your new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in § 63.2850(a) and Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for new sources under normal operation in Table 2 of this section.

(2) *Initial startup period.* For up to 6 calendar months after the startup date of your new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources operating under an initial startup period, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for new sources operating under an initial startup period in Table 2 of this section. After a maximum of 6 calendar months, your new source must then meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation.

(d) *Existing or new sources that have been significantly modified.* Your existing or new source that has been significantly modified must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Within 15 days of the modified source startup date, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraph (d)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Upon startup of your significantly modified existing or new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation, and

the schedules for demonstrating compliance for an existing or new source that has been significantly modified in Table 2 of this section.

(2) *Initial startup period.* For up to 3 calendar months after the startup date of your significantly modified existing or new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources operating under an initial startup period, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for a significantly modified existing or new source operating under an initial startup period in Table 2 of this section. After a maximum of 3 calendar months, your new or existing source must meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation.

(e) *Existing or new sources experiencing a malfunction.* A *malfunction* is defined in § 63.2. In general, it means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to function in a usual manner. If your existing or new source experiences an unscheduled shutdown as a result of a malfunction, continues to operate during a malfunction (including the period reasonably necessary to correct the malfunction), or starts up after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction, then you must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Routine or scheduled process startups and shutdowns resulting from, but not limited to, market demands, maintenance activities, and switching types of oilseed processed, are not startups or shutdowns resulting from a malfunction and, therefore, do not qualify for this provision. Within 15 days of the beginning date of the malfunction, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1) through (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Your source must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Existing source normal operation requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) New source normal operation requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(iii) Normal operation requirements for sources that have been significantly modified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) *Malfunction period.* Throughout the malfunction period, you must meet all of the requirements listed in

paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources operating during a malfunction period. At the end of the malfunction period, your source must then meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation. Table 1 of this section follows:

TABLE 1 OF § 63.2850.—REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH HAP EMISSION STANDARDS

Are you required to . . .	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)?	For malfunction periods subject to § 63.2850(e)(2)?
(a) Operate and maintain your source in accordance with your SSM plan as described in § 63.2852?.	No, your source is not subject to the SSM plan, but rather the HAP emission limits of this standard.	Yes, throughout the entire initial startup period.	Yes, throughout the entire malfunction period.
(b) Determine and record the extraction solvent loss in gallons from your source?.	Yes, as described in § 63.2853	Yes, as described in § 63.2862(e)	Yes, as described in § 63.2862(e).
(c) Record the volume fraction of HAP present at greater than 1 percent by volume and gallons of extraction solvent in shipment received?.	Yes	Yes	Yes.
(d) Determine and record the tons of each oilseed type processed by your source?.	Yes, as described in § 63.2855	No	No.
(e) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received as described in § 63.2854 by the end of the following calendar month?.	Yes	No. Except for solvent received by a new or reconstructed source commencing operation under an initial startup period, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during an initial startup period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month.	No, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during a malfunction period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month.
(f) Determine and record the actual solvent loss, weighted average volume fraction HAP, oilseed processed and compliance ratio for each 12 operating month period as described in § 63.2840 by the end of the following calendar month?.	Yes,	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period.	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period.
(g) Submit a Notification of Compliance Status or Annual Compliance Certification as appropriate?.	Yes, as described in §§ 63.2860(d) and 63.2861(a).	No. However, you may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the initial startup period.	No. However, you may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the malfunction period.
(h) Submit a Deviation Notification Report by the end of the calendar month following the month in which you determined that the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as described in § 63.2861(b)?.	Yes	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period.	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period.
(i) Submit a Periodic SSM Report as described in § 63.2861(c)?.	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation.	Yes	Yes.
(j) Submit an Immediate SSM Report as described in § 63.2861(d)?.	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation.	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan.	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan.

TABLE 2 OF § 63.2850.—SCHEDULES FOR DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE UNDER VARIOUS SOURCE OPERATING MODES

If your source is . . .	and is operating under. . .	then your recordkeeping schedule. . .	You must determine your first compliance ratio by the end of the calendar month following. . .	Base your first compliance ratio on information recorded. . .
(a) Existing	Normal operation	Begins on the compliance date.	The first 12 operating months after the compliance date.	During the first 12 operating months after the compliance date.

TABLE 2 OF § 63.2850.—SCHEDULES FOR DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE UNDER VARIOUS SOURCE OPERATING MODES—
Continued

If your source is . . .	and is operating under. . .	then your recordkeeping schedule. . .	You must determine your first compliance ratio by the end of the calendar month following. . .	Base your first compliance ratio on information recorded. . .
(b) New	(1) Normal operation	Begins on the startup date of your new source.	The first 12 operating months after the startup date of the new source.	During the first 12 operating months after the startup date of the new source.
	(2) An initial startup period	Begins on the startup date of your new source.	The first 12 operating months after termination of the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months.	During the first 12 operating months after the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months.
(c) Existing or new that has been significantly modified.	(1) Normal operation	Resumes on the startup date of the modified source.	The first operating month after the startup date of the modified source.	During the previous 11 operating months prior to the significant modification and the first operating month following the initial startup date of the source.
	(2) An initial startup period	Resumes on the startup date of the modified source.	The first operating month after termination of the initial startup period, which can last up to 3 months.	During the 11 operating months before the significant modification and the first operating month after the initial startup period.

§ 63.2851 What is a plan for demonstrating compliance?

(a) You must develop and implement a written plan for demonstrating compliance that provides the detailed procedures you will follow to monitor and record data necessary for demonstrating compliance with this subpart. Procedures followed for quantifying solvent loss from the source and amount of oilseed processed vary from source to source because of site-specific factors such as equipment design characteristics and operating conditions. Typical procedures include one or more accurate measurement methods such as weigh scales, volumetric displacement, and material mass balances. Because the industry does not have a uniform set of procedures, you must develop and implement your own site-specific plan for demonstrating compliance before the compliance date for your source. You must also incorporate the plan for demonstrating compliance by reference in the source's title V permit and keep the plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. If you make any changes to the plan for demonstrating compliance, then you must keep all previous versions of the plan and make them readily available for inspection for at least 5 years after each revision. The plan for demonstrating compliance must include the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section:

- (1) The name and address of the owner or operator.
 - (2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.
 - (3) A detailed description of all methods of measurement your source will use to determine your solvent losses, HAP content of solvent, and the tons of each type of oilseed processed.
 - (4) When each measurement will be made.
 - (5) Examples of each calculation you will use to determine your compliance status. Include examples of how you will convert data measured with one parameter to other terms for use in compliance determination.
 - (6) Example logs of how data will be recorded.
 - (7) A plan to ensure that the data continue to meet compliance demonstration needs.
- (b) The responsible agency of these NESHAP may require you to revise your plan for demonstrating compliance. The responsible agency may require reasonable revisions if the procedures lack detail, are inconsistent or do not accurately determine solvent loss, HAP content of the solvent, or the tons of oilseed processed.

§ 63.2852 What is a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan?

You must develop a written SSM plan in accordance with § 63.6(e)(3) and implement the plan, when applicable. You must complete the SSM plan before the compliance date for your source. You must also incorporate the SSM plan

by reference in your source's title V permit and keep the SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining your source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the § 63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period, or the § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions. Some or all of the procedures may come from plans you developed for other purposes such as a Standard Operating Procedure manual or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management plan. To qualify as a SSM plan, other such plans must meet all the applicable requirements of these NESHAP.

§ 63.2853 How do I determine the actual solvent loss?

By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, you must determine the total solvent loss in gallons for the previous operating month. The total solvent loss for an operating month includes all solvent losses that occur during normal operating periods within the operating month. If you have determined solvent losses for 12 or more operating months,

then you must also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of actual solvent loss in gallons by summing the monthly actual solvent loss for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of solvent loss is the "actual solvent loss," which is used to calculate your compliance ratio as described in § 63.2840.

(a) To determine the actual solvent loss from your source, follow the procedures in your plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) *The dates that define each operating status period during a*

calendar month. The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the source operating status. If the source maintains the same operating status during an entire calendar month, these dates are the beginning and ending dates of the calendar month. If, prior to the effective date of this rule, your source determines the solvent loss on an *accounting month*, as defined in § 63.2872, rather than a calendar month basis, and you have 12 complete accounting months of approximately equal duration in a calendar year, you may substitute the

accounting month time interval for the calendar month time interval. If you choose to use an accounting month rather than a calendar month, you must document this measurement frequency selection in your plan for demonstrating compliance, and you must remain on this schedule unless you request and receive written approval from the agency responsible for these NESHAP.

(2) *Source operating status.* You must categorize the operating status of your source for each recorded time interval in accordance with criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

TABLE 1 OF § 63.2853.—CATEGORIZING YOUR SOURCE OPERATING STATUS

If during a recorded time interval . . .	then your source operating status is . . .
(i) Your source processes any amount of listed oilseed and source is not operating under an initial startup operating period or a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2).	A normal operating period.
(ii) Your source processes no agricultural product and your source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2).	A nonoperating period.
(iii) You choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).	An initial startup period.
(iv) You choose to operate your source under a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(e)(2).	A malfunction period.
(v) Your source processes agricultural products not defined as listed oilseed.	An exempt period.

(3) *Measuring the beginning and ending solvent inventory.* You are required to measure and record the solvent inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period that occurs during an operating month. An operating month is any calendar month with at least one normal operating period. You must consistently follow the procedures described in your plan for demonstrating compliance, as specified in § 63.2851, to determine the extraction solvent inventory, and maintain readily available records of the actual solvent loss inventory, as described in § 63.2862(c)(1). In general, you must measure and record the solvent inventory only when the source is actively processing any type of agricultural product. When the source is not active, some or all of the solvent working capacity is transferred to solvent storage tanks which can artificially inflate the solvent inventory.

(4) *Gallons of extraction solvent received.* Record the total gallons of extraction solvent received in each shipment. For most processes, the gallons of solvent received represents purchases of delivered solvent added to the solvent storage inventory. However, if your process refines additional vegetable oil from off-site sources, recovers solvent from the off-site oil,

and adds it to the on-site solvent inventory, then you must determine the quantity of recovered solvent and include it in the gallons of extraction solvent received.

(5) *Solvent inventory adjustments.* In some situations, solvent losses determined directly from the measured solvent inventory and quantity of solvent received is not an accurate estimate of the "actual solvent loss" for use in determining compliance ratios. In such cases, you may adjust the total solvent loss for each normal operating period as long as you provide a reasonable justification for the adjustment. Situations that may require adjustments of the total solvent loss include, but are not limited to, situations in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) Solvent destroyed in a control device. You may use a control device to reduce solvent emissions to meet the emission standard. The use of a control device does not alter the emission limit for the source. If you use a control device that reduces solvent emissions through destruction of the solvent instead of recovery, then determine the gallons of solvent that enter the control device and are destroyed there during each normal operating period. All solvent destroyed in a control device

during a normal operating period can be subtracted from the total solvent loss. Examples of destructive emission control devices include catalytic incinerators, boilers, or flares. Identify and describe, in your plan for demonstrating compliance, each type of reasonable and sound measurement method that you use to quantify the gallons of solvent entering and exiting the control device and to determine the destruction efficiency of the control device. You may use design evaluations to document the gallons of solvent destroyed or removed by the control device instead of performance testing under § 63.7. The design evaluations must be based on the procedures and options described in § 63.985(b)(1)(i)(A) through (C) or § 63.11, as appropriate. All data, assumptions, and procedures used in such evaluations must be documented and available for inspection. If you use performance testing to determine solvent flow rate to the control device or destruction efficiency of the device, follow the procedures as outlined in § 63.997(e)(1) and (2). Instead of periodic performance testing to demonstrate continued good operation of the control device, you may develop a monitoring plan, following the procedures outlined in § 63.988(c) and using operational parametric

measurement devices such as fan parameters, percent measurements of lower explosive limits, and combustion temperature.

(ii) Changes in solvent working capacity. In records you keep on-site, document any process modifications resulting in changes to the solvent working capacity in your vegetable oil production process. *Solvent working*

capacity is defined in § 63.2872. In general, solvent working capacity is the volume of solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment such as the extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage, working tanks, mineral oil absorber, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system. If the change occurs during a normal operating period, you must determine the difference in

working solvent volume and make a one-time documented adjustment to the solvent inventory.

(b) Use Equation 1 of this section to determine the actual solvent loss occurring from your affected source for all normal operating periods recorded within a calendar month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Actual Solvent (gal)} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{SOLV}_B - \text{SOLV}_E + \text{SOLV}_R \pm \text{SOLV}_A)_i \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

SOLV_B = Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period "i" as determined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

SOLV_E = Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the end of normal operating period "i" as determined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

SOLV_R = Gallons of solvent received between the beginning and ending inventory dates of normal operating period "i" as determined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

SOLV_A = Gallons of solvent added or removed from the extraction solvent inventory during normal operating period "i" as determined in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

n = Number of normal operating periods in a calendar month.

(c) The actual solvent loss is the total solvent losses during normal operating periods for the previous 12 operating months. You determine your actual solvent loss by summing the monthly actual solvent losses for the previous 12 operating months. You must record the actual solvent loss by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the actual solvent loss in Equation 2 of § 63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio. Actual solvent loss does not include losses that occur during operating status periods listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. If any one of these four operating status periods span an entire month, then the month is treated as nonoperating and there is no compliance ratio determination.

(1) Nonoperating periods as described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

(2) Initial startup periods as described in § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).

(3) Malfunction periods as described in § 63.2850(e)(2).

(4) Exempt operation periods as described in paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section.

§ 63.2854 How do I determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the actual solvent loss?

(a) This section describes the information and procedures you must use to determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for use in your vegetable oil production process. By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month. If you have determined the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for 12 or more operating months, then also determine an overall weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months. Use the volume fraction of HAP determined as a 12 operating months weighted average in Equation 2 of § 63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio.

(b) To determine the volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent determined as a 12 operating months weighted average, you must comply with paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Record the volume fraction of each HAP comprising more than 1 percent by volume of the solvent in each delivery of solvent, including solvent recovered from off-site oil. To determine the HAP content of the material in each delivery of solvent, the reference method is EPA Method 311 of appendix A of this part. You may use EPA Method 311, an approved alternative method, or any

other reasonable means for determining the HAP content. Other reasonable means of determining HAP content include, but are not limited to, a material safety data sheet or a manufacturer's certificate of analysis. A certificate of analysis is a legal and binding document provided by a solvent manufacturer. The purpose of a certificate of analysis is to list the test methods and analytical results that determine chemical properties of the solvent and the volume percentage of all HAP components present in the solvent at quantities greater than 1 percent by volume. You are not required to test the materials that you use, but the Administrator may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. However, if the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations.

(2) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent each operating month. The weighted average volume fraction of HAP for an operating month includes all solvent received since the end of the last operating month, regardless of the operating status at the time of the delivery. Determine the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP by summing the products of the HAP volume fraction of each delivery and the volume of each delivery and dividing the sum by the total volume of all deliveries as expressed in Equation 1 of this section. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Weighted Average HAP Content of Extraction Solvent (volume fraction)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Received}_i * \text{Content}_i)}{\text{Total Received}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Received_i = Gallons of extraction solvent received in delivery "i."

Content_i = The volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent delivery "i."

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month.

n = Number of extraction solvent deliveries since the end of the previous operating month.

(3) Determine the volume fraction of HAP in your extraction solvent as a 12 operating months weighted average. When your source has processed oilseed for 12 operating months, sum the products of the monthly weighted average HAP volume fraction and

corresponding volume of solvent received, and divide the sum by the total volume of solvent received for the 12 operating months, as expressed by Equation 2 of this section. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month and use it in Equation 2 of § 63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio. Equation 2 of this section follows:

$$\text{12-Month Weighted Average of HAP Content in Solvent Received (volume fraction)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} (\text{Received}_i * \text{Content}_i)}{\text{Total Received}} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

Received_i = Gallons of extraction solvent received in operating month "i" as determined in accordance with § 63.2853(a)(4).

Content_i = Average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received in operating month "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received during the previous 12 operating months.

§ 63.2855 How do I determine the quantity of oilseed processed?

All oilseed measurements must be determined on an *as received* basis, as defined in § 63.2872. The *as received* basis refers to the oilseed chemical and physical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing. By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, you must determine the tons as received of each listed oilseed processed for the operating month. The total oilseed processed for an operating month includes the total of each oilseed processed during all normal operating periods that occur within the operating month. If you have determined the tons of oilseed processed for 12 or more operating months, then you must also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of each type oilseed processed by summing the tons of each type of oilseed processed for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of each type of oilseed processed is used to

calculate the compliance ratio as described in § 63.2840.

(a) To determine the tons as received of each type of oilseed processed at your source, follow the procedures in your plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) *The dates that define each operating status period.* The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the source operating status. If, prior to the effective date of this rule, your source determines the oilseed inventory on an accounting month rather than a calendar month basis, and you have 12 complete accounting months of approximately equal duration in a calendar year, you may substitute the accounting month time interval for the calendar month time interval. If you choose to use an accounting month rather than a calendar month, you must document this measurement frequency selection in your plan for demonstrating compliance, and you must remain on this schedule unless you request and receive written approval from the agency responsible for these NESHAP. The dates on each oilseed inventory log must be consistent with the dates recorded for the solvent inventory.

(2) *Source operating status.* You must categorize the source operation for each recorded time interval. The source operating status for each time interval recorded on the oilseed inventory for each type of oilseed must be consistent with the operating status recorded on the solvent inventory logs as described in § 63.2853(a)(2).

(3) *Measuring the beginning and ending inventory for each oilseed.* You are required to measure and record the oilseed inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period that occurs during an operating month. An operating month is any calendar month with at least one normal operating period. You must consistently follow the procedures described in your plan for demonstrating compliance, as specified in § 63.2851, to determine the oilseed inventory on an *as received* basis and maintain readily available records of the oilseed inventory as described by § 63.2862(c)(3).

(4) *Tons of each oilseed received.* Record the type of oilseed and tons of each shipment of oilseed received and added to your on-site storage.

(5) *Oilseed inventory adjustments.* In some situations, determining the quantity of oilseed processed directly from the measured oilseed inventory and quantity of oilseed received is not an accurate estimate of the tons of oilseed processed for use in determining compliance ratios. For example, spoiled and molded oilseed removed from storage but not processed by your source will result in an overestimate of the quantity of oilseed processed. In such cases, you must adjust the oilseed inventory and provide a justification for the adjustment. Situations that may require oilseed inventory adjustments include, but are not limited to, the situations listed in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (v) of this section:

(i) Oilseed that mold or otherwise become unsuitable for processing.

(ii) Oilseed you sell before it enters the processing operation.

(iii) Oilseed destroyed by an event such as a process malfunction, fire, or natural disaster.

(iv) Oilseed processed through operations prior to solvent extraction such as screening, dehulling, cracking, drying, and conditioning; but that are not routed to the solvent extractor for further processing.

(v) Periodic physical measurements of inventory. For example, some sources

periodically empty oilseed storage silos to physically measure the current oilseed inventory. This periodic measurement procedure typically results in a small inventory correction. The correction factor, usually less than 1 percent, may be used to make an adjustment to the source's oilseed inventory that was estimated previously with indirect measurement techniques.

To make this adjustment, your plan for demonstrating compliance must provide for such an adjustment.

(b) Use Equation 1 of this section to determine the quantity of each oilseed type processed at your affected source during normal operating periods recorded within a calendar month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Quantity of Each Oilseed Processed (tons)} = \sum_{n=1}^n (\text{SEED}_B - \text{SEED}_E + \text{SEED}_R \pm \text{SEED}_A) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

SEED_B = Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

SEED_E = Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the end of normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

SEED_R = Tons of oilseed received during normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

SEED_A = Tons of oilseed added or removed from the oilseed inventory during normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

n = Number of normal operating periods in the calendar month during which this type oilseed was processed.

(c) The quantity of each oilseed processed is the total tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during normal operating periods in the previous 12 operating months. You determine the tons of each oilseed processed by summing the monthly quantity of each oilseed processed for the previous 12 operating months. You must record the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed to determine the compliance ratio as described in § 63.2840. The quantity of oilseed processed does not include oilseed processed during the operating status periods in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Nonoperating periods as described in § 63.2853 (a)(2)(ii).

(2) Initial startup periods as described in § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).

(3) Malfunction periods as described in § 63.2850(e)(2).

(4) Exempt operation periods as described in § 63.2853 (a)(2)(v).

(5) If any one of these four operating status periods span an entire calendar month, then the calendar month is treated as a nonoperating month and there is no compliance ratio determination.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.2860 What notifications must I submit and when?

You must submit the one-time notifications listed in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the responsible agency:

(a) *Initial notification for existing sources.* For an existing source, submit an initial notification to the agency responsible for these NESHAP no later than 120 days after the effective date of this subpart. In the notification, include the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Identification of the relevant standard, such as the vegetable oil production NESHAP, and compliance date.

(4) A brief description of the source including the types of listed oilseeds processed, nominal operating capacity, and type of desolventizer(s) used.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source meets the definition of an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(b) *Initial notifications for new and reconstructed sources.* New or reconstructed sources must submit a series of notifications before, during, and after source construction per the schedule listed in § 63.9. The

information requirements for the notifications are the same as those listed in the General Provisions with the exceptions listed in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) The application for approval of construction does not require the specific HAP emission data required in § 63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H) and (iii), (d)(2) and (d)(3)(ii). The application for approval of construction would include, instead, a brief description of the source including the types of listed oilseeds processed, nominal operating capacity, and type of desolventizer(s) used.

(2) The notification of actual startup date must also include whether you have elected to operate under an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) and provide an estimate and justification for the anticipated duration of the initial startup period.

(c) *Significant modification notifications.* Any existing or new source that plans to undergo a significant modification as defined in § 63.2872 must submit two reports as described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Initial notification. You must submit an initial notification to the agency responsible for these NESHAP 30 days prior to initial startup of the significantly modified source. The initial notification must demonstrate that the proposed changes qualify as a significant modification. The initial notification must include the items in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The expected startup date of the modified source.

(ii) A description of the significant modification including a list of the equipment that will be replaced or modified. If the significant modification involves changes other than adding or replacing extractors, desolventizer-toasters (conventional and specialty), and meal dryer-coolers, then you must also include the fixed capital cost of the

new components, expressed as a percentage of the fixed capital cost to build a comparable new vegetable oil production process; supporting documentation for the cost estimate; and documentation that the proposed changes will significantly affect solvent losses.

(2) Notification of actual startup. You must submit a notification of actual startup date within 15 days after initial startup of the modified source. The notification must include the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section:

(i) The initial startup date of the modified source.

(ii) An indication whether you have elected to operate under an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(d)(2).

(iii) The anticipated duration of any initial startup period.

(iv) A justification for the anticipated duration of any initial startup period.

(d) *Notification of compliance status.* As an existing, new, or reconstructed source, you must submit a notification of compliance status report to the responsible agency no later than 60 days after determining your initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. If you are an existing source, you generally must submit this notification no later than 50 calendar months after the effective date of these NESHAP (36 calendar months for compliance, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). If you are a new or reconstructed source, the notification of compliance status is generally due no later than 20 calendar months after initial startup (6 calendar months for the initial startup period, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). The notification of compliance status must contain the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months.

(4) Each HAP identified under § 63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 operating months period used for the initial compliance determination.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with

other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(6) A compliance certification indicating whether the source complied with all of the requirements of this subpart throughout the 12 operating months used for the initial source compliance determination. This certification must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in § 63.2851) and SSM plan (as described in § 63.2852) are complete and available on-site for inspection.

(ii) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(iii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

§ 63.2861 What reports must I submit and when?

After the initial notifications, you must submit the reports in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the agency responsible for these NESHAP at the appropriate time intervals:

(a) *Annual compliance certifications.* The first annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after you submit the notification of compliance status. Each subsequent annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. Include the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section in the annual certification:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(4) Each HAP identified under § 63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(6) A compliance certification to indicate whether the source was in compliance for each compliance

determination made during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report. For each such compliance determination, you must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (ii) of this section:

(i) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(ii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

(b) *Deviation notification report.* Submit a deviation report for each compliance determination you make in which the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as determined under § 63.2840(c). Submit the deviation report by the end of the month following the calendar month in which you determined the deviation. The deviation notification report must include the items in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 operating months period for which you determined the deviation.

(4) The compliance ratio comprising the deviation. You may reduce the frequency of submittal of the deviation notification report if the agency responsible for these NESHAP does not object as provided in § 63.10(e)(3)(iii).

(c) *Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction report.* If you choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(e)(2), you must submit a periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report must include the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying that the report accurately states that all actions taken during the initial startup or malfunction period were consistent with the SSM plan.

(2) A description of events occurring during the time period, the date and duration of the events, and reason the time interval qualifies as an initial startup period or malfunction period.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss during the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(d) *Immediate SSM reports.* If you handle a SSM during an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in the SSM plan, then you

must submit an immediate SSM report. Immediate SSM reports consist of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter must include the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report, an explanation of the event, and the reasons for not following the SSM plan.

(2) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as a SSM.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss for the duration of the SSM event with supporting documentation.

§ 63.2862 What records must I keep?

(a) You must satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this section by the compliance date for your source specified in Table 1 of § 63.2834.

(b) Prepare a plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in § 63.2851) and a SSM plan (as described in § 63.2852). In these two plans, describe the procedures you will follow in obtaining and recording data, and determining compliance under normal operations or a SSM subject to the § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the § 63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period. Complete both plans before the compliance date for your source and keep them on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational.

(c) If your source processes any listed oilseed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) For the solvent inventory, record the information in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) Dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.

(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval.

(iii) Record the gallons of extraction solvent in the inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(iv) The gallons of all extraction solvent received, purchased, and recovered during each calendar month.

(v) All extraction solvent inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions. You must document the reason for the

adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(vi) The total solvent loss for each calendar month, regardless of the source operating status.

(vii) The actual solvent loss in gallons for each operating month.

(2) For the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent, you must record the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The gallons of extraction solvent received in each delivery.

(ii) The volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent by volume in each delivery of extraction solvent.

(iii) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the last operating month as determined in accordance with § 63.2854(b)(2).

(3) For each type of listed oilseed processed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (vi) of this section, in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) The dates that define each operating status period. These dates must be the same as the dates entered for the extraction solvent inventory.

(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval. On the log for each type of listed oilseed that is not being processed during a normal operating period, you must record which type of listed oilseed is being processed in addition to the source operating status.

(iii) The oilseed inventory for the type of listed oilseed being processed on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(iv) The tons of each type of listed oilseed received at the affected source each normal operating period.

(v) All listed oilseed inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions for normal operating periods. You must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(vi) The tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during each operating month.

(d) After your source has processed listed oilseed for 12 operating months, and you are not operating during an initial startup period as described in § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in § 63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each operating month:

(1) The 12 operating months rolling sum of the actual solvent loss in gallons as described in § 63.2853(c).

(2) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for the previous 12 operating months as described in § 63.2854(b)(3).

(3) The 12 operating months rolling sum of each type of listed oilseed processed at the affected source in tons as described in § 63.2855(c).

(4) A determination of the compliance ratio. Using the values from §§ 63.2853, 63.2854, 63.2855, and Table 1 of § 63.2840, calculate the compliance ratio using Equation 2 of § 63.2840.

(5) A statement of whether the source is in compliance with all of the requirements of this subpart. This includes a determination of whether you have met all of the applicable requirements in § 63.2850.

(e) For each SSM event subject to an initial startup period as described in § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in § 63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred:

(1) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as an initial startup or malfunction.

(2) An estimate of the solvent loss in gallons for the duration of the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(3) A checklist or other mechanism to indicate whether the SSM plan was followed during the initial startup or malfunction period.

§ 63.2863 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for review in accordance with § 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in § 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, in accordance with § 63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.2870 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 1 of this section shows which parts of the General Provisions in

§§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.
Table 1 of § 63.2870 follows:

TABLE 1 OF § 63.2870.—APPLICABILITY OF 40 CFR PART 63, SUBPART A, TO 40 CFR, PART 63, SUBPART GGGG

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions; notifications.	Yes	Except as specifically provided in this subpart.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards.	Yes	
§ 63.3	Units and abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards.	Yes.	
§ 63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention.	Prohibited activities; compliance date; circumvention; severability.	Yes	
§ 63.5	Construction/reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals.	Yes	Except for subsections of § 63.5 as listed below.
§ 63.5(c)	[Reserved]	All sources emit HAP. Subpart GGGG does not require control from specific emission points.
§ 63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H)	Application for approval	Type and quantity of HAP, operating parameters.	No	
§ 63.5(d)(1)(ii)(I)	[Reserved]	The requirements of the application for approval for new, reconstructed and significantly modified sources are described in § 63.2860(b) and (c) of subpart GGGG. General provision requirements for identification of HAP emission points or estimates of actual emissions are not required. Descriptions of control and methods, and the estimated and actual control efficiency of such do not apply. Requirements for describing control equipment and the estimated and actual control efficiency of such equipment apply only to control equipment to which the subpart GGGG requirements for quantifying.
§ 63.5(d)(1)(iii), (d)(2), (d)(3)(ii).	.....	Application for approval	No
§ 63.6	Applicability of General Provisions.	Applicability	Yes	
§ 63.6(b)(1)–(3)	Compliance dates, new and reconstructed sources.	.....	No
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]	Section 63.2834 of subpart GGGG specifies the compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.
§ 63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved] .....	.....	.....
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]	Implement your SSM plan, as specified in § 63.2851.
§ 63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements.	.....	Yes
§ 63.6(f)–(g)	Compliance with nonopacity emission standards except during SSM.	Comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM.	No	Subpart GGGG does not have non-opacity requirements.
§ 63.6(h)	Opacity/Visible emission (VE) standards.	No	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.6(i)	Compliance extension	Procedures and criteria for responsible agency to grant compliance extension.	Yes	
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption.	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with subpart.	Yes	Subpart GGGG requires performance testing only if the source applies additional control that destroys solvent. Section 63.2850(a)(6) requires sources to follow the performance testing guidelines of the General Provisions if a control is added.
§ 63.7	Performance testing requirements.	Schedule, conditions, notifications and procedures.	Yes	

TABLE 1 OF § 63.2870.—APPLICABILITY OF 40 CFR PART 63, SUBPART A, TO 40 CFR, PART 63, SUBPART GGGG—
Continued

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.8	Monitoring requirements .....	.....	No	Subpart GGGG does not require monitoring other than as specified therein.
§ 63.9	Notification requirements	Applicability and state delegation.	Yes	Except for subsections of § 63.9 as listed below.
§ 63.9(b)(2)	Notification requirements	Initial notification requirements for existing sources.	No	Section 63.2860(a) of subpart GGGG specifies the requirements of the initial notification for existing sources.
§ 63.9(b)(3)–(5)	Notification requirements	Notification requirement for certain new/reconstructed sources.	Yes	Except the information requirements differ as described in § 63.2860(b) of subpart GGGG.
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of performance test.	Notify responsible agency 60 days ahead.	Yes	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of VE/opacity observations.	Notify responsible agency 30 days ahead.	No	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)	Additional notifications when using a continuous monitoring system (CMS).	Notification of performance evaluation; Notification using COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy.	No	Subpart GGGG has no CMS requirements.
§ 63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status.	Contents	No	Section 63.2860(d) of subpart GGGG specifies requirements for the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.10	Recordkeeping/reporting	Schedule for reporting, record storage.	Yes	Except for subsections of § 63.10 as listed below.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping	Record SSM event	Yes	Applicable to periods when sources must implement their SSM plan as specified in subpart GGGG.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)–(iii)	Recordkeeping	Malfunction of air pollution equipment.	No	Applies only if air pollution control equipment has been added to the process and is necessary for the source to meet the emission limit.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping	CMS recordkeeping	No	Subpart GGGG has no CMS requirements.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(viii)–(ix)	Recordkeeping	Conditions of performance test.	Yes	Applies only if performance tests are performed. Subpart GGGG does not have any CMS opacity or VE observation requirements.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(x)–(xii)	Recordkeeping	CMS, performance testing, and opacity and VE observations recordkeeping.	No	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§ 63.10(c)	Recordkeeping	Additional CMS recordkeeping.	No	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Reporting	Reporting performance test results.	Yes	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting	Reporting opacity or VE observations.	No	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Reporting	Progress reports	Yes	Applies only if a condition of compliance extension exists.
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Reporting	SSM reporting	No	Section 63.2861(c) and (d) specify SSM reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(e)	Reporting	Additional CMS reports	No	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§ 63.11	Control device requirements	Requirements for flares	Yes	Applies only if your source uses a flare to control solvent emissions. Subpart GGGG does not require flares.
§ 63.12	State authority and delegations.	State authority to enforce standards.	Yes	
§ 63.13	State/regional addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent.	Yes	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by reference ...	Test methods incorporated by reference.	Yes	
§ 63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality.	Public and confidential information.	Yes	

§ 63.2871 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented by us, the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency, as well as the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under section 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are as follows:

(1) Approval of alternative nonopacity emissions standards under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity standards under § 63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

§ 63.2872 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the sources listed:

(a) The Clean Air Act, section 112(a).

(b) In 40 CFR 63.2, the NESHAP General Provisions.

(c) In this section as follows:

Accounting month means a time interval defined by a business firm during which corporate economic and financial factors are determined on a consistent and regular basis. An accounting month will consist of approximately 4 to 5 calendar weeks and each accounting month will be of approximate equal duration. An accounting month may not correspond exactly to a calendar month, but 12 accounting months will correspond exactly to a calendar year.

Actual solvent loss means the gallons of solvent lost from a source during 12 operating months as determined in accordance with § 63.2853.

Agricultural product means any commercially grown plant or plant product.

Allowable HAP loss means the gallons of HAP that would have been lost from

a source if the source was operating at the solvent loss factor for each listed oilseed type. The allowable HAP loss in gallons is determined by multiplying the tons of each oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in accordance with § 63.2855, by the corresponding oilseed solvent loss factor (gal/ton) listed in Table 1 of § 63.2840, and by the dimensionless constant 0.64, and summing the result for all oilseed types processed.

Area source means any source that does not meet the major source definition.

As received is the basis upon which all oilseed measurements must be determined and refers to the oilseed chemical and physical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing.

Batch operation means any process that operates in a manner where the addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously. Typically, raw material is added to a process, operational steps occur, and a product is removed from the process. More raw material is then added to the process and the cycle repeats.

Calendar month means 1 month as specified in a calendar.

Compliance date means the date on which monthly compliance recordkeeping begins. For existing sources, recordkeeping typically begins 3 years after the effective date of the subpart. For new and reconstructed sources, recordkeeping typically begins upon initial startup, except as noted in § 63.2834.

Compliance ratio means a ratio of the actual HAP loss in gallons from the previous 12 operating months to an allowable HAP loss in gallons, which is determined by using oilseed solvent loss factors in Table 1 of § 63.2840, the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months, and the tons of each type of listed oilseed processed in the previous 12 operating months. Months during which no listed oilseed is processed, or months during which the § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the § 63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period applies, are excluded from this calculation. Equation 2 of § 63.2840 is used to calculate this value. If the value is less than or equal to 1.00, the source is in compliance. If the value is greater than 1.00, the source is deviating from compliance.

Continuous operation means any process that adds raw material and withdraws product simultaneously.

Mass, temperature, concentration and other properties typically approach steady-state conditions.

Conventional desolventizer means a desolventizer toaster that operates with indirect and direct-contact steam to remove solvent from the extracted meal. Oilseeds processed in a conventional desolventizer produce crude vegetable oil and crude meal products, such as animal feed.

Corn germ dry milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from the other corn components using a "dry" process of mechanical chafing and air sifting.

Corn germ wet milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from other corn components using a "wet" process of centrifuging a slurry steeped in a dilute sulfurous acid solution.

Exempt period means a period of time during which a source processes agricultural products not defined as listed oilseed.

Extraction solvent means an organic chemical medium used to remove oil from an oilseed. Typically, the extraction solvent is a commercial grade of hexane isomers which have an approximate HAP content of 64 percent by volume.

Hazardous air pollutant (HAP) means any substance or mixture of substances listed as a hazardous air pollutant under section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, as of April 12, 2001.

Initial startup date means the first calendar day that a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source processes any listed oilseed.

Initial startup period means a period of time from the initial startup date of a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source, for which you choose to operate the source under an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2). During an initial startup period, a source is in compliance with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures listed for minimizing HAP emissions in the source's SSM plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. The initial startup period following initial startup of a new or reconstructed source may not exceed 6 calendar months. The initial startup period following a significant modification may not exceed 3 calendar months. Solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during the initial startup period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Large cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes 120,000 tons or more of cottonseed and other listed oilseed

during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.

Malfunction period means a period of time between the beginning and end of a process malfunction and the time reasonably necessary for a source to correct the malfunction for which you choose to operate the source under a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(e)(2). This period may include the duration of an unscheduled process shutdown, continued operation during a malfunction, or the subsequent process startup after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction. During a malfunction period, a source complies with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures described for minimizing HAP emissions in the source's SSM plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. Therefore, solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during a malfunction period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Mechanical extraction means removing vegetable oil from oilseeds using only mechanical devices such as presses or screws that physically force the oil from the oilseed. Mechanical extraction techniques use no organic solvents to remove oil from an oilseed.

Nonoperating period means any period of time in which a source processes no agricultural product. This operating status does not apply during any period in which the source operates under an initial startup period as described in § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in § 63.2850(e)(2).

Normal operating period means any period of time in which a source processes a listed oilseed that is not categorized as an initial startup period as described in § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in § 63.2850(e)(2). At the beginning and ending dates of a normal operating period, solvent and oilseed inventory information is recorded and included in the compliance ratio determination.

Oilseed or listed oilseed means the following agricultural products: corn germ, cottonseed, flax, peanut, rapeseed (for example, canola), safflower, soybean, and sunflower.

Oilseed solvent loss factor means a ratio expressed as gallons of solvent loss per ton of oilseed processed. The solvent loss factors are presented in Table 1 of § 63.2840 and are used to determine the allowable HAP loss.

Operating month means any calendar or accounting month in which a source processes any quantity of listed oilseed, excluding any entire calendar or accounting month in which the source operated under an initial startup period as described in § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in § 63.2850(e)(2). An operating month may include time intervals characterized by several types of operating status. However, an operating month must have at least one normal operating period.

Significant modification means the addition of new equipment or the modification of existing equipment that:

(1) Significantly affects solvent losses from your vegetable oil production process;

(2) The fixed capital cost of the new components represents a significant percentage of the fixed capital cost of building a comparable new vegetable oil production process;

(3) The fixed capital cost of the new equipment does not constitute reconstruction as defined in § 63.2; and

(4) Examples of significant modifications include replacement of or major changes to solvent recovery equipment such as extractors, desolventizer-toasters/dryer-coolers, flash desolventizers, and distillation equipment associated with the mineral oil system, and equipment affecting desolventizing efficiency and steady-state operation of your vegetable oil production process such as flaking mills, oilseed heating and conditioning equipment, and cracking mills.

Small cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes less than 120,000 tons of cottonseed and other listed oilseed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.

Solvent extraction means removing vegetable oil from listed oilseed using an organic solvent in a direct-contact system.

Solvent working capacity means the volume of extraction solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment. Examples include components such as the solvent extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage and working tanks, mineral oil absorption system, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system.

Specialty desolventizer means a desolventizer that removes excess solvent from soybean meal using vacuum conditions, energy from superheated solvent vapors, or reduced operating conditions (e.g., temperature) as compared to the typical operation of a conventional desolventizer. Soybeans processed in a specialty desolventizer result in high-protein vegetable meal products for human and animal consumption, such as calf milk replacement products and meat extender products.

Vegetable oil production process means the equipment comprising a continuous process for producing crude vegetable oil and meal products, including specialty soybean products, in which oil is removed from listed oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent. Process equipment typically includes the following components: oilseed preparation operations (including conditioning, drying, dehulling, and cracking), solvent extractors, desolventizer-toasters, meal dryers, meal coolers, meal conveyor systems, oil distillation units, solvent evaporators and condensers, solvent recovery system (also referred to as a mineral oil absorption system), vessels storing solvent-laden materials, and crude meal packaging and storage vessels. A vegetable oil production process does not include vegetable oil refining operations (including operations such as bleaching, hydrogenation, and deodorizing) and operations that engage in additional chemical treatment of crude soybean meals produced in specialty desolventizer units (including operations such as soybean isolate production).

[FR Doc. 01-8801 Filed 4-11-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

SUMMARY: The Commander, First Coast Guard District, has issued a temporary deviation from the drawbridge operation regulations for the Route 82 Bridge, mile 16.8, across the Connecticut River at East Haddam, Connecticut. This deviation from the regulations allows the bridge to open every two hours on the odd hour, from August 17, 2004, through October 15, 2004. The bridge shall open on signal at all times for commercial vessels after at least a two-hour advance notice is given. This deviation is necessary in order to facilitate necessary repairs at the bridge.

DATES: This deviation is effective from August 17, 2004, through October 15, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judy Leung-Yee, Project Officer, First Coast Guard District, at (212) 668-7195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Route 82 Bridge, at mile 16.8, across the Connecticut River has a vertical clearance in the closed position of 22 feet at mean high water and 25 feet at mean low water. The existing drawbridge operating regulations are listed at 33 CFR 117.205(c).

The owner of the bridge, Connecticut Department of Transportation, requested a temporary deviation from the drawbridge operating regulations to facilitate maintenance repairs at the bridge.

This deviation to the operating regulations allows the Route 82 Bridge to open every two hours on the odd hour, from August 17, 2004, through October 15, 2004. The bridge shall open on signal at all times for commercial vessels after at least a two-hour advance notice is given.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(c), this work will be performed with all due speed in order to return the bridge to normal operation as soon as possible. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: August 24, 2004.

David P. Pekoske,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 04-19959 Filed 8-31-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

[OAR-2004-0006, FRL-7808-4]

RIN 2060-AK32

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule; amendments.

SUMMARY: On April 12, 2001, the EPA issued national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for solvent extraction for vegetable oil production (Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP) under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This action will amend the compliance requirements for vegetable oil production processes that exclusively use a qualifying low-hazardous air pollutants (HAP) extraction solvent. The amendments are being made to require only the necessary recordkeeping and reporting requirements for facilities using the low-HAP extraction solvent compliance option. We are making the amendments by direct final rule, without prior proposal, because we view the revisions as noncontroversial and anticipate no adverse comments.

DATES: The direct final rule is effective on November 1, 2004 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse written comment by October 1, 2004 or if a public hearing is requested by September 13, 2004. If EPA receives such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** indicating which provisions will become effective and

which provisions are being withdrawn due to adverse comment.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. OAR-2004-0006. All documents in the docket are listed in the EDOCKET index at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in EDOCKET or in hard copy at the Air and Radiation Docket EPA/DC, EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Air and Radiation Docket is (202) 566-1742. See the Proposed Rules section in this **Federal Register** for the proposed rule which contains more information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Greg Nizich, U.S. EPA, Waste and Chemical Processes Group (C439-03), Emission Standards Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541-3078, facsimile number (919) 541-3207, electronic mail address: nizich.greg@epa.gov. Questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity should be directed to the appropriate EPA Regional Office representative.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Regulated Entities.* If your facility produces vegetable oil from corn germ, cottonseed, flax, peanuts, rapeseed (for example, canola), safflower, soybeans, or sunflower, it may be a "regulated entity." Categories and entities potentially regulated by this action include:

Category	SIC code	NAICS	Examples of regulated entities
Industry	2074	311223	Cottonseed oil mills.
	2075	311222	Soybean oil mills.
	2076	311223	Other vegetable oil mills, excluding soybeans and cottonseed mills.
	2079	311223	Other vegetable oil mills, excluding soybeans and cottonseed mills.
	2048	311119	Prepared feeds and feed ingredients for animals and fowls, excluding dogs and cats.
	2041	311211	Flour and other grain mill product mills.
Federal government	2046	311221	Wet corn milling.
			Not affected.
State/local/tribal government			Not affected.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. To determine whether your facility is regulated by this action, you should examine the applicability criteria in 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGGG. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the individual described in the preceding **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Comments. We are publishing the direct final rule without prior proposal because we view the amendments as noncontroversial and do not anticipate adverse comments. We consider the changes to be noncontroversial because the only effect is to eliminate recordkeeping and reporting that is unnecessary for determining compliance for facilities using a low-HAP extraction solvent in the production process. Compliance with the rule is assured merely by properly documenting use of the low-HAP extraction solvent. In the Proposed Rules section of this **Federal Register**, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to make the amendments to the Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP set forth in the direct final rule in the event that timely and significant adverse comments are received.

If we receive any relevant adverse comments on the amendments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public which provisions will become effective and which provisions are being withdrawn due to adverse comment. We will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. Any of the distinct amendments in today's rule for which we do not receive adverse comment will become effective on the date set out above. We will not institute a second comment period on the direct final rule. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

Worldwide Web (WWW). In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of this action will also be available through the WWW. Following signature, a copy of this action will be posted on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) policy and guidance page for newly proposed or promulgated rules: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg>. The TTN at EPA's web site provides information and technology exchange in various areas of air pollution control. If more information regarding the TTN is needed, call the TTN HELP line at (919) 541-5384.

Judicial Review. Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, judicial review of the direct final rule is available only by filing a petition for review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by November 1, 2004. Under section 307(d)(7)(B) of the CAA, only an objection to the direct final rule that was raised with reasonable specificity during the period for public comment can be raised during judicial review. Moreover, under section 307(b)(2) of the CAA, the requirements established by the direct final rule may not be challenged separately in any civil or criminal proceedings brought by the EPA to enforce these requirements.

Outline. The following outline is provided to aid in reading this preamble to the direct final rule.

- I. Background
- II. Technical Amendment to the Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP
 - A. How are compliance requirements being revised for low-HAP extraction solvent operations?
- III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews
 - A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review
 - B. Paperwork Reduction Act
 - C. Regulatory Flexibility Act
 - D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
 - E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism
 - F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
 - G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks
 - H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use
 - I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act
 - J. Congressional Review Act

I. Background

On April 12, 2001, the **Federal Register** published EPA's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP), 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGGG (66 FR 19006). The NESHAP contains regulatory provisions for documenting certain parameters in the vegetable oil production process: oilseed use and solvent use, HAP content of the solvent, and determining compliance based on a ratio of actual versus allowable HAP loss for the applicable types of oilseeds. Today's direct final rule amendments eliminate the recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are unnecessary for determining compliance at vegetable oil production facilities that exclusively use a qualifying low-HAP extraction solvent.

II. Technical Amendment to the Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP

The Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP require that certain parameters be documented and that actual versus allowable HAP use be compared to determine compliance. Today's direct final amendment specifies, only for facilities that use a low-HAP extraction solvent, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements necessary to assure compliance with the NESHAP.

A. How Are Compliance Requirements Being Revised for Low-HAP Extraction Solvent Operations?

When we promulgated the Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP, the rule required compliance to be demonstrated by calculating a compliance ratio that was a comparison of the actual versus allowable amount of HAP loss from the production process. Determination of the compliance ratio required the facility owner or operator to document, on a monthly basis, the following parameters in the solvent extraction process: the quantity of each type of oilseed used, the quantity of solvent loss, and the volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent in the extraction solvent used. By inputting this information into the equations in the rule, the compliance ratio, and thus compliance, is determined. If the facility's compliance ratio is one or less, the facility is in compliance. During the approximately 3 year period since the NESHAP were promulgated, a solvent has been developed where none of the HAP constituents are present in an amount greater than 1 percent by volume. We refer to this solvent as "low-HAP extraction solvent." The extraction solvent available until recently, and the one the equations in the NESHAP are based on, was comprised of, on average, 64 percent HAP, primarily n-hexane. When facilities using a low-HAP extraction solvent determine their compliance ratio in accordance with the equations in the NESHAP, the result will always be zero. This is true because the volume fraction of each HAP comprising more than 1 percent in the extraction solvent used is zero. Since a facility with a compliance ratio below one is in compliance, any facility with a compliance ratio of zero will always be in compliance with the NESHAP. Neither quantity and/or type of oilseed processed, nor the amount of solvent loss, has any bearing on the compliance determination. Therefore, it is no longer necessary to measure these production-related parameters to determine compliance. The direct final

amendment adds language to 40 CFR 63.2840 specifying that, for facilities using the low-HAP extraction solvent in their processes, we are requiring only the necessary recordkeeping and reporting requirements to assure that the solvent used meets the low-HAP criteria.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 5173, October 4, 1993), the EPA must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and, therefore, subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in standards that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect, in a material way, the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that the amendments do not constitute a "significant regulatory action" because they do not meet any of the above criteria. Consequently, this action was not submitted to OMB for review under Executive Order 12866.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements in subpart GGGG were submitted to and approved by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned OMB control No. 2060-0433. Today's action does not impose any new information collection requirements on industry or EPA. For that reason, we have not revised the ICR for the Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of

1996 (SBREFA), 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, generally requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedures Act or any other statute, unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The EPA has determined that the amendments will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. For purposes of assessing the impact of today's technical amendments on small entities, small entities are defined as: (1) A small business that has fewer than 750 employees; (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.

After considering the economic impacts of today's direct final rule amendments on small entities, the EPA has concluded that this action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The direct final rule amendments will not impose any new requirements on small entities.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, the EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any 1 year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires the EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows the EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation of why that alternative was

not adopted. Before the EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potential affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The EPA has determined that the direct final rule amendments do not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in aggregate, or the private sector in any 1 year, nor does the rule significantly or uniquely impact small governments, because it contains no requirements that apply to such governments or impose obligations upon them. Thus, the requirements of the UMRA do not apply to the direct final rule amendments.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132, (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government."

The direct final amendments do not have federalism implications. The amendments only clarify a compliance option and eliminate unnecessary recordkeeping and reporting requirements for that option. This change does not modify existing or create new responsibilities among EPA Regional Offices, States, or local enforcement agencies. The technical amendments will not have new substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to the direct final rule amendments.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Government

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure “meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.” The direct final rule amendments do not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. They would not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to the direct final rule amendments.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be “economically significant” as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5–501 of the Executive Order has the potential to influence the regulation. The direct final rule amendments are not subject to Executive Order 13045 because they do not establish an environmental standard intended to mitigate health or safety risks.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy, Supply, Distribution, or Use

The direct final rule amendments are not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because they are not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 13211.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Because today’s action contains no new test methods, sampling procedures

or other technical standards, there is no need to consider the availability of voluntary consensus standards.

J. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. The direct final rule is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: August 25, 2004.

Michael O. Leavitt,
Administrator.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 63—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

Subpart GGGG—[Amended]

■ 2. Section 63.2840 is amended by adding introductory text and adding paragraphs (e) and (f) to read as follows:

§ 63.2840 What emission requirements must I meet?

For each facility meeting the applicability criteria in § 63.2832, you must comply with either the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (d), or the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(a)(1) * * *

(e) *Low-HAP solvent option.* For all vegetable oil production processes subject to this subpart, you must exclusively use solvent where the volume fraction of each HAP comprises 1 percent or less by volume of the solvent (low-HAP solvent) in each delivery, and you must meet the

requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section. Your vegetable oil production process is not subject to the requirements in §§ 63.2850 through 63.2870 unless specifically referenced in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You shall determine the HAP content of your solvent in accordance with the specifications in § 63.2854(b)(1).

(2) You shall maintain documentation of the HAP content determination for each delivery of the solvent at the facility at all times.

(3) You must submit an initial notification for existing sources in accordance with § 63.2860(a).

(4) You must submit an initial notification for new and reconstructed sources in accordance with § 63.2860(b).

(5) You must submit an annual compliance certification in accordance with § 63.2861(a). The certification should only include the information required under § 63.2861(a)(1) and (2), and a certification indicating whether the source complied with all of the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(f) You may change compliance options for your source if you submit a notice to the Administrator at least 60 days prior to changing compliance options. If your source changes from the low-HAP solvent option to the compliance ratio determination option, you must determine the compliance ratio for the most recent 12 operating months beginning with the first month after changing compliance options.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 04–19919 Filed 8–31–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 170

[OPP–2003–0169; FRL–7352–3]

RIN 2070–AC93

Pesticide Worker Protection Standard; Glove Liners, and Chemical-Resistant Glove Requirements for Agricultural Pilots

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is amending the 1992 Pesticide Worker Protection Standard to permit optional use of separable glove liners beneath chemical-resistant gloves. This amendment also makes optional the provision that agricultural pilots

Appendix B: Consent Decree - Civil Action Number 05-2037JMR/FLN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

UNITED STATES,

Plaintiff,

and the STATES OF ALABAMA, GEORGIA,
ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, MISSOURI,
NEBRASKA, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH
DAKOTA, AND OHIO; and the IOWA
Counties of LINN and POLK, the OHIO
County of MONTGOMERY, and the
TENNESSEE County of SHELBY and City of
MEMPHIS,

Plaintiff-Intervenors,

v.

CARGILL, INCORPORATED,

Defendant.

Civil Action Number:

CONSENT DECREE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE	3
II. APPLICABILITY	3
III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND	4
IV. COMPLIANCE PROGRAM	6
A. INSTALLATION OF CONTROLS AND APPLICABLE EMISSION LIMITS	6
B. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE	16
C. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	23
D. PERMITTING	24
V. CIVIL PENALTY	25
VI. STIPULATED PENALTIES	32
VII. RIGHT OF ENTRY	35
VIII. FORCE MAJEURE	36
IX. DISPUTE RESOLUTION	39
X. GENERAL PROVISIONS	41
XI. TERMINATION	46

CONSENT DECREE

WHEREAS, Plaintiff, the United States of America (hereinafter "Plaintiff" or "the United States"), on behalf of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (hereinafter "EPA"), has, simultaneously with lodging of this Consent Decree, filed a Complaint alleging that Cargill, Incorporated (hereinafter "Cargill") commenced construction of a major emitting facility and major modifications of a major emitting facility in violation of the New Source Review ("NSR") requirements at Part C and D of the Clean Air Act (the "Act"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7470-7492 and 7501-7515, and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 40 C.F.R. Parts 52.21 and 51.165 and State Implementation Plan ("SIP") permitting programs for construction and operation of new and modified stationary sources;

WHEREAS, the United States issued Notices of Violation related to VOC emissions for Cargill's Lafayette, Indiana oilseeds facility on May 2, 2002, Cargill's Bloomington, Illinois oilseeds facility on September 9, 2002, and all nine of Cargill's corn processing facilities on August 12, 2003;

WHEREAS, on September 9, 2003, a Notice of Violation related to VOC emissions was issued to Cargill by the Regional Air Pollution Control Agency for violations associated with its failure to comply with State of Ohio and Montgomery County air pollution control provisions related to permit and emissions control requirements for new sources of air contaminants;

WHEREAS, Notices of Violations related primarily to VOC emissions were issued to Cargill by the state of Nebraska on May 23, 2003, the state of Iowa on August 1, 2003, the Iowa county of Linn on August 1, 2003, and a Notice of Inquiry related primarily to VOC emissions

was issued to Cargill by the Memphis-Shelby County Health Department on September 30, 2003;

WHEREAS, the states of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Ohio; the Iowa counties of Linn and Polk, the Ohio county of Montgomery, and the Tennessee county of Shelby and city of Memphis (hereinafter collectively "Plaintiff-Intervenors"), have filed Complaints in Intervention, joining the claims alleged by the United States;

WHEREAS, Cargill does not admit the violations alleged in the Complaints and the NOVs;

WHEREAS, Cargill has worked cooperatively with the United States and the Plaintiff-Intervenors to structure a comprehensive program that will result in the installation of pollution control equipment and enforceable emission reductions of at least 40,000 tons of allowable air pollution annually from 24 Cargill facilities in 13 states;

WHEREAS, the parties agree that many of the emission reductions under the Consent Decree would not otherwise be required by law;

WHEREAS, the United States, the Plaintiff-Intervenors, and Cargill have agreed that settlement of this action is in the best interest of the parties and in the public interest, will result in air quality improvements, and that entry of this Consent Decree without further litigation is the most appropriate means of resolving this matter; and

WHEREAS, the United States, the Plaintiff-Intervenors, and Cargill consent to entry of this Consent Decree without trial of any issues;

NOW, THEREFORE, without any admission of fact or law, and without any admission of the violations alleged in the Complaints or NOV's, it is hereby ORDERED AND DECREED as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. The Complaints state a claim upon which relief can be granted against Cargill under Sections 113 and 167 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7413 and 7477, and 28 U.S.C. § 1355. This Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter herein and over the parties consenting hereto pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1345 and pursuant to Sections 113 and 167 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7413 and 7477. Venue is proper under Section 113(b) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(b), and under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c).

II. APPLICABILITY

2. The provisions of this Consent Decree shall apply to and be binding upon the United States, the Plaintiff-Intervenors, and upon Cargill as well as Cargill's officers, employees, agents, successors and assigns for the facilities listed in Appendix A to this Consent Decree. In the event Cargill proposes to sell or transfer a facility subject to this Consent Decree before termination of the Consent Decree for that facility, it shall advise such proposed purchaser or successor-in-interest in writing of the existence of this Consent Decree, and shall send a copy of such written notification by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the EPA Regional Administrator for the region in which the facility is located and the Plaintiff-Intervenor with jurisdiction over the facility (the "Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenor") before such sale or transfer, if possible, but no later than the closing date of such sale or transfer. Cargill shall provide a copy of the Consent Decree to the proposed purchaser or successor-in-interest. In the event Cargill

sells or otherwise assigns any of its right, title, or interest in a facility subject to this Consent Decree prior to termination of the Consent Decree for that facility, the conveyance shall not release Cargill from any obligation imposed by this Consent Decree for that facility unless the party to whom the right, title or interest has been transferred agrees in writing to fulfill the obligations of this Consent Decree for that facility.

III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

3. Cargill is a “person” as defined in Section 302(e) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7602(e), and the federal and state regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act, and is a Delaware corporation with corporate headquarters in Minnesota.

4. Cargill owns and/or operates the corn processing and oilseed processing facilities listed in Appendix A.

5. Cargill’s corn processing and oilseeds processing facilities produce a number of value-added products including vegetable oil, starch, sweeteners, germ, ethanol, and animal feed. Production of these products results in emissions of regulated air pollutants including nitrogen oxides (“NO_x”), carbon monoxide (“CO”), sulfur dioxide (“SO₂”), particulate matter (“PM”), volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”) and hazardous air pollutants (“HAPs”).

6. Plaintiffs allege that certain of Cargill’s facilities are “major emitting facilities,” as defined by Section 169(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7479(1), and federal, state and local regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act.

7. Cargill, individually and through its trade association, the Corn Refiners Association, voluntarily disclosed to EPA and affected state and local regulatory agencies the existence of unpermitted VOC emissions at its corn processing facilities.

8. Cargill initiated a process to correct permits for VOC emissions for all nine of its corn processing facilities in June and July 2003. Cargill also met with its state and local agencies for all facilities in July, August and September 2003 regarding the permit applications, VOC emissions and evaluation of VOC emission controls.

9. Cargill's two facilities that produce ethanol received PSD permits in 1995 (Eddyville, Iowa) and 1993 (Blair, Nebraska), and have demonstrated compliance with the Best Available Control Technology ("BACT") VOC limits for ethanol-related emission sources (fermentation vents, rectifier vents, stillage evaporators, tank farms and loadouts) in these permits.

10. Cargill's Lafayette, Indiana oilseed processing facility received a PSD permit in 2001 and complies with BACT VOC limits for the facility in this permit.

11. Cargill voluntarily invested more than \$20 million over the past eight years in process unit improvements at its extraction facilities designed to and having the effect of reducing solvent loss and lowering VOC and HAP emissions. These improvements included enhancement of condensation processes at sixteen facilities and installation of vacuum assisted desolventizing systems at Cargill's Bloomington, Illinois and Cedar Rapids West, Iowa facilities.

12. Under the terms of this Consent Decree, Cargill will optimize use of existing solvent recovery systems and commit to enforceable solvent loss rates as specified in this Consent Decree that are consistent with USEPA's most stringent BACT determination for the type of oilseeds processing plant.

13. Cargill worked to develop and voluntarily implemented use of iso-hexane, a non-hazardous air pollutant containing solvent that significantly reduces HAP emissions from extraction processes at many of its extraction facilities.

14. Under the terms of this Consent Decree, Cargill will optimize existing or install new thermal incineration emission control equipment at all feed dryers and carbon furnaces at its corn processing facilities, thereby further reducing VOC and HAP emissions from these units.

IV. COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Program Summary. As set forth in this Part, Cargill shall implement a program of enforceable emissions reductions of SO₂, CO, NO_x, and VOCs from its corn processing and oilseeds processing plants listed in Appendix A by at least 40,000 tons per year. This includes approximate reductions of SO₂ of 15,000 tons per year, CO of 16,000 tons per year, NO_x of 2,500 tons per year, and VOC of 6,500-11,500 tons per year. Cargill shall accomplish the emission reductions through the installation of pollution control technologies and implementation of emission reduction projects in accordance with the schedules set forth in this Consent Decree. Where required, Cargill shall propose new emission limits, and submit permit applications to the applicable permitting authority to incorporate the new limits into federally-enforceable permits for the facility, and shall demonstrate compliance at all times with applicable limits through performance tests, continuous emission or operating parameter monitoring, and recordkeeping.

A. INSTALLATION OF CONTROLS AND APPLICABLE EMISSION LIMITS

Cargill shall implement the following Emission Control Plans:

15. Boiler SO₂ Emission Cap. The Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors have reviewed Cargill's responses to Plaintiff's Clean Air Act Section 114 information request regarding the construction, modification, operation and emissions history of Cargill's coal-fired boilers, listed in Appendix B. Based on their review of the information available to Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors, the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors have not identified

liability for Cargill for failing to comply with New Source Review and/or Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements for these sources.

Cargill will submit permit applications to the applicable permitting authority within three years from entry of this Consent Decree that will contain annual SO₂ emission limits for the facilities and boilers listed in Appendix B that, in aggregate, limit total annual SO₂ emissions to less than 15,355 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling sum. This represents a reduction of 15,067 tons of SO₂ per year from the current allowable emissions from these sources of 30,422 tons per year. To accommodate environmentally beneficial fuel switches to lower sulfur coal, these facilities are authorized to make changes to the coal boiler that maintain the heat input capacity of the coal boiler (including changes to coal boiler fuel receiving and handling systems and ash handling systems) that do not result in an increase in any single pollutant's emissions above current boiler allowable emission rates or an increase in the heat input to the boiler and result in an overall decrease in emissions.

16. Additional SO₂ Emission Reduction Commitment. Cargill will submit a permit application to the applicable permitting authority within three years from entry of this Consent Decree that will include individual emission limits for the Cedar Rapids (PC Boiler – 72-CB), Memphis (PC Boiler – 8301) and Decatur (Stoker Boiler – S407) coal boilers that in aggregate will not exceed a capacity weighted average SO₂ emission rate of 1.2 lb/MMBtu. This represents a greater than 44 percent reduction in the pound per million BTU emission rate of SO₂ from the 2003 capacity weighted baseline pound per million BTU emission rate for these boilers of 2.16 lb/MMBtu and a greater than 60 percent reduction from the weighted allowable pound per million BTU emission rate of 3.1 lb/MMBtu.

17. Boiler CO Emission Control Plan. Cargill will undertake and complete the CO emissions reduction and combustion optimization project described in Appendix C within five years from entry of this Consent Decree. After completion of the emissions reduction and combustion optimization project and within five years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall propose a new CO limit to the applicable permitting authority for the Eddyville coal boilers (EU 1.001, 1.002 and 1.039) of 4,374 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling sum. This represents a reduction of 10,080 tons of CO per year from the current BACT allowable emissions from these boilers of 14,454 tons per year. After completion of the emission reduction and combustion optimization project and within five years from entry of the Consent Decree, to the extent Cargill is unable to achieve the limit of 4,374 tons of CO per year, which is based on a vendor performance guarantee, Cargill shall submit to the applicable permitting authority an alternative CO limit based on the demonstrated operation of boilers following completion of the emission reduction project. By letter of June 14, 2005, IDNR expressly approves this emission reduction and combustion optimization project as a pollution control project (to the extent provided by law) that is exempt from New Source Review requirements and EPA does not object to IDNR's determination.

18. Boiler NO_x Emission Control Plan. Within the schedule set forth in Appendix D, Cargill will submit permit applications to the applicable permitting authority that will limit NO_x emissions from the units listed in Appendix D to the emission limits specified in Appendix D through the installation of controls, acceptance of enforceable operating limits and retirement of sources. This represents a reduction of at least 2,500 tons of NO_x per year from the current allowable emissions from these sources.

19. Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan for Soybean Processing Plants. Cargill will submit permit applications within three years from entry of this Consent Decree that will propose a final VOC solvent loss limit (hereinafter, also referred to as “solvent loss ratio limit” or “SLR limit”) for each conventional soybean oilseed processing facility listed in Appendix E that in aggregate will not exceed a capacity weighted average of 0.175 gallon of VOC solvent loss per ton of oilseed processed (gallon/ton) based on a 12-month rolling average. Beginning three years from the date of entry of the Consent Decree, Cargill shall begin to account for solvent loss and quantity of oilseeds processed to comply with the proposed final solvent loss limit. For each soybean processing plant, the first compliance determination will be based on the first twelve operating months of data collected after the third year from entry of the Consent Decree. For any plant that has an existing permit limit lower than the applicable solvent loss factor (“SLF”) in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart GGGG, Cargill may not propose a final solvent loss ratio limit that is less stringent than either the existing permit limit or the Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP limit. Capacity weighted averages shall be based on the capacities for each facility as listed in Appendix E. If the design capacity for any plant listed in Appendix E changes anytime within three years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will notify the Plaintiff and the Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors as part of the next semi-annual report required under Paragraph 36 submitted after such change occurs. Compliance with the capacity weighted average solvent loss limit shall be demonstrated using the compliance demonstration formula in Appendix E.

20. Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan for Corn Germ and Sunflower Processing Plants. Cargill will submit permit applications within three years from entry of this Consent

Decree that will propose a final VOC solvent loss ratio limit for each corn germ and sunflower processing facility listed in Appendix F that in aggregate will not exceed a capacity weighted average of 0.30 gallon/ton based on a 12-month rolling average. Beginning three years from the date of entry of the Consent Decree, Cargill shall begin to account for solvent loss and quantity of oilseeds processed to comply with the proposed final solvent loss limit. For each corn germ and sunflower processing plant, the first compliance determination will be based on the first twelve operating months of data collected after the third year from entry of the Consent Decree. For any plant that has an existing permit limit lower than the applicable solvent loss factor ("SLF") in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart GGGG, Cargill may not propose a final VOC SLR limit that is less stringent than either the existing permit limit or the Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP limit. Capacity weighted averages shall be based on the capacities for each facility as listed in Appendix F. If the design capacity for any plant listed in Appendix F changes anytime within three years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will notify the Plaintiff and the Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors as part of the next semi-annual report required under Paragraph 36 submitted after such change occurs. Compliance with the capacity weighted average solvent loss limit shall be demonstrated using the compliance demonstration formula in Appendix F.

21. Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan for Specialty Processing Plants. Cargill will submit permit applications within three years from entry of this Consent Decree that will limit total solvent loss from the oilseed specialty facilities listed in Appendix G to the gallon/ton final VOC solvent loss ratio limits established in Appendix G for each facility based on a 12-month rolling average. Beginning three years from the date of entry of the Consent Decree,

Cargill shall begin to account for solvent loss and quantity of oilseeds processed to comply with the gallon/ton solvent loss limits established in Appendix G for each facility on a twelve month rolling average. For each specialty processing plant, the first compliance determination will be based on the first twelve operating months of data collected after the third year from entry of the Consent Decree.

22. Interim Solvent Loss Ratios. Beginning 90 days after lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill will demonstrate compliance with the applicable solvent loss ratio for one facility included in Appendix G (Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan – Specialty Plants). Beginning 12 months after one year from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will meet for a minimum of five extraction facilities (listed on Appendices E and F) a weighted solvent loss average of 0.175 gallon/ton (for selected soybean processing plants in Appendix E), or 0.3 gallon/ton (for selected corn germ or sunflower processing plants in Appendix F) on a 12-month rolling average. Beginning 12 months after two years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will meet for a minimum of ten extraction facilities (listed on Appendices E and F) a weighted solvent loss average of 0.175 gallon/ton (for selected soybean processing plants in Appendix E), or 0.3 gallon/ton (for selected corn germ or sunflower processing plants in Appendix F) on a 12-month rolling average.

23. Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan for Process VOC Sources. Cargill, through the installation of pollution control technologies and implementation of emission reduction projects (including emission unit elimination and heat recovery) will meet the level of control specified for the emission units included in Appendix H within the schedule established in Appendix H. Thermal oxidizers installed after lodging and according to the requirements of

this Consent Decree on emission units included in Appendix H located in ozone non-attainment areas (Dayton, Hammond, Memphis), will be designed to achieve at least 98 percent control of VOC emissions and will meet the level of control specified in Appendix H within the schedule established in Appendix H. Within five years from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall submit permit applications to the applicable permitting authority to incorporate the new VOC limits for emission units in Appendix H into federally enforceable permits for the facilities.

24. Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan for Integrated Feed/Bran Drying Systems. For integrated feed/bran drying systems listed in Appendix I, Cargill will optimize existing pollution control equipment (thermal oxidizers and scrubbers) and implement emission reduction projects (including emission unit elimination and heat recovery) to meet pollution control equipment operating parameters set forth in Appendix I or eliminate the emission unit within three years from lodging of this Consent Decree. Also within three years from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill will test and establish an allowable short-term VOC emission limit at the outlet of each scrubber stack, as set forth in Appendix I, for each integrated feed/bran drying system. Within five years from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall submit permit applications to the applicable permitting authority to incorporate the pollution control equipment operating parameters and allowable short-term VOC emission limits for integrated feed/bran drying systems listed in and established pursuant to Appendix I into federally enforceable permits.

25. Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan – Dayton Facility. Within five years from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill will submit a permit to install application (“PTI”) to the Regional Air Pollution Control Agency in Dayton, Ohio that will limit process

source VOC and boiler NO_x emissions from the group of sources listed in Appendix J (Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap) to less than 854 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling sum. The 854 ton per year ozone cap reflects enforceable NO_x emissions offsets of 404 tons per year for the three boiler emissions units in Appendix J and 98 percent VOC control for the process units identified in Appendix J. The PTI application shall also propose to install new thermal incineration emission control technology designed to achieve VOC destruction efficiency of not less than 98 percent to minimize VOC emissions for the process operations identified in Appendix H as emissions units P031, P052, P057, P072 and P088. The PTI application shall also propose to optimize the control devices listed in Appendix I to meet the equipment design and operational parameters established in Appendix I to minimize VOC emissions from the integrated feed/bran drying system identified as emissions units P032, P033, P034, P037, P040, and P058. Pursuant to the emission test procedures and schedule specified in Appendix J, allowable short-term VOC emission rates shall be established for the process VOC emission units identified in Appendix J. Such allowable short-term VOC emission rates shall be proposed as part of the PTI application. Compliance with the facility ozone cap and short term VOC emission limits established pursuant to this paragraph and Appendix J satisfies the requirement to meet the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate of 98 percent. The PTI application shall also propose to install low-NO_x burner control technology for the two boilers identified in Appendix J as B004 and B006. The low-NO_x burner control technology shall result in the short-term and annual emissions rates of NO_x specified in Appendix D. Within one year of issuance of the Permit to Install, Cargill shall submit an application to incorporate the provisions of the PTI into the Title V operating permit.

Within one year from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall complete, and submit to RAPCA, an odor control optimization analysis report. The report shall include identification/speciation of potentially odorous volatile organic compounds expected to be emitted from emission units located at Cargill's Dayton, Ohio corn processing facility and subject to VOC control under Appendix H of this Consent Decree. Identification/speciation of potentially odorous compounds shall be based on review of past emissions testing and analysis at Cargill's facilities, third-party expert consultation, and reasonable review of available literature and information. The odor control optimization analysis report also shall include analysis and recommendations by a third-party expert regarding how controls mandated by the Consent Decree may be operated in a manner to reduce odor to the maximum extent practicable. Specifically, the report shall evaluate and provide recommendations regarding thermal oxidizer residence time between 0.5 and 1.0 second, thermal oxidizer operating temperature between 1200 degrees F and 1500 degrees F, and zero-hearth furnace operating temperatures between 1200 degrees F and 1500 degrees F. In making these recommendations, the third-party expert shall consider effectiveness on odor control, economic feasibility, and the potential for collateral emissions increases. In any permit applications required under this Consent Decree, for the emission units subject to VOC control under Appendix H of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall propose the operating parameters recommended by the third-party expert in the odor control optimization analysis report. Compliance with the operating parameters established pursuant to this paragraph and Appendix I shall be sufficient for purposes of compliance with Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-15-07(A).

26. Corn Processing Process Source CO Emission Control Plan. Cargill, through the installation of pollution control technologies and implementation of emission reduction projects (including emission unit elimination and heat recovery) will meet the level of control specified for the sources included in Appendix K within the schedule established in Appendix K. Within five years from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall submit permit applications to the applicable permitting authority to incorporate the new CO limits for sources in Appendix K into federally enforceable permits for the facilities.

27. Hammond Process Source SO₂ Emission Control Plan. Cargill, through installation of pollution control technologies and implementation of emission reductions projects (including emission unit elimination) will meet the level of control specified for the sources included in Appendix L within three years from entry of this Consent Decree. Also within three years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will submit to IDEM a formal request to amend Rule 326 IAC 7-4-1.1 to incorporate the new SO₂ emission limits for sources in Appendix L into this Rule.

28. Installation of air pollution control equipment and emission reduction projects undertaken pursuant to the emission control plans under Paragraphs 15-27 are intended to abate or control atmospheric pollution or contamination by removing, reducing, or preventing the emission of pollutants, and as such, are environmentally beneficial projects and are pollution control projects to the extent provided by law.

29. Additional Federal Requirements. Upon entry of this Consent Decree, for all facilities included in Appendix A, Cargill shall identify and implement applicable New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") requirements codified at 40 C.F.R. Part 60. The following

NSPS may apply: Subparts D, Db and Dc (certain steam generating units), DD (certain grain elevators), Kb (certain organic liquid storage tanks), GG (certain stationary gas turbines) VV (certain synthetic organic chemical manufacturing equipment) and Y (certain coal preparation plants). Within 12 months from the date of entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall file an amended Toxics Release Inventory form (Form R) for the corn processing facilities listed in Appendix A to include all identified chemicals. Within 90 days from the date of entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall comply with any notification and reporting requirements under CERCLA Section 304, 42 U.S.C. § 11004.

B. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE

30. Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Paragraphs 15-29 through the use of performance testing, continuous emission monitoring, parametric monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting, as set forth below:

a. Coal Boiler SO₂ Emission Reductions. Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the aggregate 12-month rolling sum of 15,355 tons of SO₂ per year for coal boilers listed in Appendix B beginning 12 months after the third year from entry of the Consent Decree by compliance with the 12-month rolling sum limits established in individual permits pursuant to Paragraph 15. Monitoring of emissions will be as provided in Appendix B (Boiler SO₂ Emission Control Plan). Cargill shall demonstrate that the individual facility permit limits comply with the combined SO₂ capacity weighted average of 1.2 lb/MMBtu established pursuant to Paragraph 16 (Additional SO₂ Emission Reduction Commitment) using the compliance formula set forth in Appendix B, note 2. Where coal boiler exhaust is commingled with exhaust from other sources,

compliance with this limit will be based on emissions from only the coal boilers, provided that Cargill can accurately quantify the coal boiler emissions. Cargill shall monitor emissions as provided in Appendix B (Boiler SO₂ Emission Control Plan).

b. Boiler CO Emission Reductions. Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the 12-month rolling sum of 4,374 tons of CO per year, or the alternative limit proposed under Paragraph 17, from the Eddyville coal boilers (EU 1.001, 1.002 and 1.039) beginning 12 months after the fifth year from entry of the Consent Decree. Cargill shall monitor emissions as provided in Appendix C (Boiler CO Emission Control Plan).

c. Boiler NO_x Emission Reductions. Within the schedule set forth in Appendix D (Boiler NO_x Emission Control Plan), Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with coal and gas boiler NO_x emission limits established pursuant to Appendix D. Cargill shall monitor emissions as provided in Appendix D, and shall conduct performance testing as provided in Appendix M (Performance Testing Plan).

d. Extraction VOC Emissions Reductions. Beginning 12 months after the first year from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will demonstrate at a minimum of five extraction facilities (listed on Appendices E and F) compliance with a weighted solvent loss average of 0.175 gallon/ton (for selected soybean processing plants in Appendix E), or 0.3 gallon/ton (for selected corn germ or sunflower processing plants in Appendix F) on a 12-month rolling average. Beginning 12 months after the second year from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will demonstrate at a minimum of ten extraction facilities compliance with a weighted solvent loss average of 0.175 gallon/ton (for selected soybean processing plants in Appendix E), or 0.3 gallon/ton (for selected

corn germ or sunflower processing plants in Appendix F) on a 12-month rolling average. Beginning 12 months after the third year from entry of the Consent Decree, Cargill will demonstrate compliance with applicable solvent loss ratios for all facilities included under Appendices E (Oilseeds Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Soybean Processing Plants), F (Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Corn Germ and Sunflower Processing Plants) and G (Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Specialty Processing Plants).

Compliance with the solvent loss ratio limits established pursuant to Paragraphs 19-22 shall be calculated on a monthly basis and determined in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart GGGG, with the following exceptions: (1) provisions pertaining to HAP content shall not apply; (2) solvent losses and quantities of oilseeds processed during startup and shutdown periods shall not be excluded in determining solvent losses; and (3) records shall be kept in the form of the table in Attachment N (Extraction Solvent Loss Recordkeeping Template), that show total solvent losses, solvent losses during malfunction periods, and adjusted solvent losses (i.e., total solvent losses minus malfunction losses) monthly and on a twelve month rolling average basis. Cargill may apply the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart GGGG pertaining to malfunction periods only when: (i) the malfunction results in a shutdown of the solvent extraction system; and (ii) cumulative solvent losses during malfunction periods at a plant do not exceed 4,000 gallons in a 12-month rolling period.

e. Corn Processing VOC Emission Reductions.

i. Process VOC Sources. As stated in Paragraph 23, within the schedule established in Appendix H (Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan), Cargill will meet the level of control specified for the sources included in Appendix H. Cargill will monitor controls and emissions as provided in Appendix H and will conduct performance testing as provided in Appendix M (Performance Testing Plan) and, where applicable, Appendix O (Carbon Furnace Test Protocol).

ii. Integrated Feed/Bran Drying Systems. As stated in Paragraph 24, within three years from lodging of the Consent Decree, Cargill will monitor and demonstrate compliance with control equipment operating parameters established under Appendix I as set forth under Appendix I. Also, within three years from lodging of the Consent Decree, Cargill will monitor control equipment and conduct testing as provided in Appendices I and M (Performance Testing Plan).

iii. Dayton Corn Processing Ozone Cap. As stated in Paragraph 25, Cargill will demonstrate compliance with the Dayton Corn Processing Ozone Cap, which reflects enforceable NO_x emissions offsets of 404 tons per year for the three boiler emission units in Appendix J and 98 percent VOC control for the process units identified in Appendix J, via the emission tracking mechanism provided in Appendix J. Such VOC and NO_x emission tracking shall begin the fifth year from lodging of the Consent Decree. Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the 12-month rolling sum ozone cap of 854 tons for the process

source VOC and boiler NO_x emission sources listed in Appendix J during the first 11 months following the fifth year from lodging of the Consent Decree as per the schedule in Appendix J. Cargill will track VOC and NO_x emissions as provided in Appendix J (Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap). NO_x emissions will be continuously monitored as provided in Appendices D (Boiler NO_x Emission Control Plan) and J (Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap). To monitor VOC emissions, Cargill will develop and utilize VOC emission factors via performance testing as provided in Appendices J (Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap) and M (Performance Testing Plan).

iv. Dayton, Ohio Odor Control Optimization Analysis. Within one year from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall complete, and submit to RAPCA, an odor control optimization analysis report for emission units subject to VOC control under Appendix H as required under Paragraph 25. Within five years from the date of lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall implement the odor report recommendations for the emission units subject to VOC control under Appendix H.

v. Hammond, Indiana RACT Plan. Within five years from the date of lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall submit the emission limits established pursuant to Paragraphs 23 and 24 and Appendices H and I as an amendment to the Hammond, Indiana facility's RACT plan; IDEM shall incorporate the emission limits into the RACT plan.

f. Corn Processing Process Source CO Emission Reductions. As stated in Paragraph 26, within the schedule established in Appendix K, Cargill will meet the level of control specified for the sources included in Appendix K (Corn Processing Process CO Emission Control Plan). Controls and emissions will be monitored as provided in Appendix K and performance testing will occur as provided in Appendix M (Performance Testing Plan) and, where applicable, Appendix O (Carbon Furnace Test Protocol).

g. Hammond Process Source SO₂ Emission Reductions. As stated in Paragraph 27, within three years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill will meet the level of control specified for the sources included in Appendix L (Hammond Process Source SO₂ Emission Control Plan). Controls and emissions will be monitored as provided in Appendix L and performance testing will occur as provided in Appendix M (Performance Testing Plan).

31. Continuous Emission Monitors Use and Certification. For all new Continuous Emission Monitors ("CEMs") installed after entry and pursuant to this Consent Decree, Cargill shall install, calibrate and certify the CEMs and begin to continuously monitor emissions sufficient to meet the compliance schedules specified in Paragraph 30 and related appendices. Cargill shall thereafter continuously maintain and operate each CEM as specified in Appendices B-D.

32. Source Testing. Cargill shall conduct source testing to evaluate compliance with applicable requirements of this Consent Decree, as required under Appendix M. For each performance test that determines initial compliance or demonstration of emission limits with requirements under Appendices H and I, the performance test shall be conducted in accordance

with a protocol approved by Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors. Testing for compliance or demonstration of emission limits for all other instances shall be conducted in accordance with a protocol approved by the Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors. During the source testing, all emission units shall be operated at maximum representative operating conditions. During the source testing, Cargill shall monitor, at a minimum, the operating parameters specified by Appendices B-L.

33. Initial Emissions Report. No later than 60 days after the completion of the source testing required pursuant to this Consent Decree, Cargill shall submit an Initial Emissions Report to the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors. This report shall include, where applicable, the source test report or a summary of emission monitoring data; Cargill's proposed emission limit as required by the emission control plans under Paragraphs 15-27; and the operating parameter(s) ranges or limits that Cargill proposes to monitor for compliance demonstration as required under this Consent Decree or Appendices B-L.

34. Proposed and Final Emission Limits. The Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenor shall set the final emission limit, and operating parameter ranges or limits, as appropriate and consistent with the provisions of this Consent Decree, taking into consideration Cargill's Initial Emissions Report under Paragraph 33, process variability, test methodology, a reasonable certainty of compliance and any other information pertinent to the specific emission unit. Cargill shall comply with the proposed emission limit immediately following submission of the Initial Report and shall comply with the Final Limit no later than 60 days following Cargill's receipt of notice from the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors regarding the Final Limit.

C. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

35. Data Retention. Cargill shall conduct monitoring as required by the Emission Control Plans and Paragraphs 30(a)-30(g), and shall maintain records of this monitoring data in accordance with the record retention requirements set forth in Paragraph 37.

36. Semi-annual Reports. Cargill shall submit semi-annual written reports to the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors that describe Emission Control Plan requirements, the applicable deadlines and the dates the tasks were completed. Each report shall also contain i) any deviations from emission limitations, operational restrictions, performance testing requirements and control device operating parameter limitations, including deviations resulting from malfunctions, that have been detected by the testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements specified in this Consent Decree; ii) the probable cause of such deviations; and iii) any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. If no deviations occurred during a reporting period, Cargill shall submit a written report which states that no deviations occurred. Each report shall be due within thirty days after the end of each semi-annual reporting period (January 1 through June 30, or July 1 through December 31, as applicable, except the first report where the reporting period is from the date of lodging of this Consent Decree through December 31, 2005). Reports shall be submitted as set forth in Paragraph 84 (Notice and Penalty Payment). Emissions data may be submitted in electronic format unless otherwise requested by the Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenor.

37. Cargill shall retain records required by Paragraphs 15-30 of this Consent Decree for a period of five years unless other state or local regulations require the records to be maintained longer.

38. Cargill's semi-annual reports shall contain the following certification and may be signed by the company employees responsible for corn and oilseed processing environmental management and compliance:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined the information submitted herein and that I have made a diligent inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted herewith is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

D. PERMITTING

39. Within the schedules specified in Paragraphs 15-27 of the Consent Decree, Cargill shall apply for modification of its federally-enforceable construction and/or operating permits to incorporate the specific emission reduction requirements, emission limits, operating parameters, performance testing requirements, monitoring requirements and recordkeeping requirements specified under Paragraphs 15-27. It is the intent of the parties that the requirements under Paragraphs 15-27 and associated appendices survive termination of this Consent Decree and are deemed "applicable requirements" under Title V of the Clean Air Act and state and local operating permit programs that implement the requirements of Title V. EPA, states and local agencies agree to propose as permit conditions, and may propose as revisions to their SIPs, the specific emission limits, operating parameters, monitoring requirements and recordkeeping requirements set forth under Paragraphs 15-27 and associated appendices, and as proposed by Cargill under Paragraphs 15-27 so long as Cargill's proposal is consistent with Consent Decree emission reduction requirements. Cargill agrees not to contest any such permit conditions or SIP revisions. For emission reduction projects necessary to meet the requirements of Paragraphs 15-

28 and 30 of this Consent Decree, Cargill, as necessary, shall apply for modification of its federally-enforceable operating permits to incorporate revised emission limits for any collateral emissions increases resulting from implementation of such emission reduction projects within the schedules specified in Paragraphs 15-28 of the Consent Decree for permitting of such projects. For units and pollutants not addressed by the emission reduction programs under Paragraphs 15-27 of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall have a period of 3 years from the date of lodging of the Consent Decree to apply for a permit or permit amendment to impose or modify the VOC, HAP or CO emission limits for the sources included in Appendix A. Prior to issuance of revised construction and/or operating permits that incorporate Consent Decree requirements, Cargill shall operate all units identified in Paragraphs 15-28 of this Consent Decree and associated appendices in accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs 15-28 and 30 of this Consent Decree and associated appendices.

V. CIVIL PENALTY

40. Within thirty (30) calendar days of entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall pay to the United States and Plaintiff-Intervenors a total civil penalty pursuant to Section 113 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7413 in the amount of \$1,600,000. The Plaintiffs agree that to the extent the emission reduction projects required in this Consent Decree result in emission reductions not otherwise required by law, they have been considered environmentally beneficial projects for civil penalty mitigation.

41. Of the total civil penalty, \$830,769 shall be paid to the United States by Electronic Funds Transfer ("EFT") to the United States Department of Justice, in accordance with current EFT procedures, referencing the USAO File Number and DOJ Case Number, and

the civil action case name and case number. The costs of such EFT shall be Cargill's responsibility. Payment shall be made in accordance with instructions provided to Cargill by the Financial Litigation Unit of the U.S. Attorney's Office. Any funds received after 11:00 a.m. (EST) shall be credited on the next business day. Cargill shall provide notice of payment, referencing the USAO File Number and DOJ Case Number, and the civil action case name and case number, to the Department of Justice and to EPA, as provided in Paragraph 84 (Notice and Penalty Payment).

42. Of the total civil penalty, \$769,231 shall be divided among the state and local air authorities that have filed Complaints in Intervention and joined the claims alleged by the United States in this action. Cargill shall make payment as follows:

- a) \$61,538 to the State of Alabama;
- b) \$30,769 to the State of Georgia;
- c) \$30,769 to the State of Illinois;
- d) \$61,538 to the State of Indiana;
- e) \$123,082 to the State of Iowa;
- f) \$92,307 to Linn County, Iowa;
- g) \$30,769 to Polk County, Iowa;
- h) \$30,769 to the State of Missouri;
- i) \$61,538 to the State of Nebraska;
- j) \$61,538 to the State of North Carolina;
- k) \$61,538 to the State of North Dakota;
- l) \$30,769 to the State of Ohio;

m) \$30,769 to Montgomery County, Ohio; and

n) \$61,538 to the City of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee.

Payment shall be made as provided in Paragraph 84 (Notice and Penalty Payment).

43. Upon entry of this Consent Decree, this Consent Decree shall constitute an enforceable judgment for purposes of post-judgment collection in accordance with Rule 69 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Debt Collection Procedure Act, 28 U.S.C. § 3001-3308, and other applicable federal authority. The Plaintiff shall be deemed a judgment creditor for purposes of collection of any unpaid amounts of the civil and stipulated penalties and interest.

44. No amount of the total civil penalty of \$1,600,000 to be paid by Cargill shall be used to reduce its federal or state tax obligations.

45. Supplemental Environmental Projects. By no later than five years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall complete implementation of the Supplemental Environmental Projects ("SEPs") identified in Appendix P (Supplemental Environmental Projects) (hereinafter, "Appendix P SEPs") at an aggregate cost of at least \$3,000,000, in accordance with the requirements of Paragraphs 46-48.

46. Within one year from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall provide Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors with a work plan that provides the proposed schedule for commencing and completing construction of the Appendix P SEPs. The work plan submitted under this paragraph is incorporated by reference herein and made directly enforceable under the Consent Decree.

47. Semi-annual reports, as required under Paragraph 36, shall include a description of work undertaken to implement the Appendix P SEPs and an accounting of all costs incurred in implementing the Appendix P SEPs. Cargill shall provide, upon request, copies of invoices, receipts, purchase orders or other documentation of costs incurred to implement the Appendix P SEPs.

48. Within five years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall provide an Appendix P SEP completion report to Plaintiffs that documents the dates each project was completed, results of implementing the project (including energy and emission reductions), and project dollars expended by Cargill in implementing the projects.

49. Community-Based Supplemental Environmental Projects. By no later than five years from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall complete implementation of the Community-Based SEPs identified below at an aggregate cost of at least \$500,000:

- a. Mid-South Clean Air Coalition Diesel Retrofit program in Shelby County, TN;
- b. Eddyville Dunes and Wetland Restoration Project in Eddyville, IA;
- c. Cedar Rapids, IA Indian Creek Nature Center Wetlands Restoration Project;
- d. Nebraska-Missouri River Wetland Reserve Enhancement Program; and
- e. Such additional or alternative Community-Based SEPs as Cargill may propose, subject to Plaintiff's approval.

The implementation of the Community-Based SEPs shall be deemed complete upon Cargill's expenditure of at least \$500,000 in accordance with the work plan approved pursuant to Paragraph 50.

50. Within one year from entry of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall provide to Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors, for review and approval, a detailed work plan that provides the proposed schedule for commencing and completing the Community-Based SEPs identified above, as well as describing the nature, scope and goals of the projects, and where they are to be implemented. Cargill, subject to Plaintiff's approval, may propose an alternative or additional Community-Based SEP. Cargill's Community-Based SEP work plans shall be approved by the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors provided they conform to the requirements of EPA's Supplemental Environmental Projects Policy (eff. May 1, 1998).

51. Community-Based SEP Completion Report. For the Community-Based SEPs completed under this Section during a particular semiannual period, Cargill shall provide, as part of the semiannual report for that period, a Community-Based SEP Completion Report certified in accordance with Paragraph 38 of this Consent Decree and containing the following information:

- a. A detailed description of the Community-Based SEP as implemented;
- b. A description of any pre-report implementation problems encountered and the solutions thereto;
- c. An accounting of all costs incurred by Cargill for the purpose of implementing the Community-Based SEP. Cargill shall provide, upon request, copies of the invoices, receipts, purchase orders, or other documentation that specifically identifies and itemizes the individual cost

or the goods and/or services for which payment is being made. Canceled drafts do not constitute acceptable documentation unless such drafts specifically identify and itemize the individual costs of the goods and/or services for which payment is being made; and

- d. A certification that the Community-Based SEP has been satisfactorily completed which is signed by the company employees responsible for corn and oilseed processing environmental management and compliance.

52. Acceptance of Community-Based SEP Completion Report. After receipt of the Community-Based SEP Completion Report described in Paragraph 51 above, the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors will notify Cargill, in writing, regarding: (a) any deficiencies in the Community-Based SEP Completion Report along with a grant of an additional thirty (30) days for Cargill to correct any deficiencies; or (b) indicate that the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors conclude that the project has been completed satisfactorily; or (c) determine that the project has not been completed satisfactorily and seek stipulated penalties in accordance with Paragraph 57 herein.

53. If the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors elect to exercise option (a) above, i.e., if the Community-Based SEP Completion Report is determined to be deficient but Plaintiffs and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors have not yet made a final determination about the adequacy of Community-Based SEP completion itself, Cargill shall have the opportunity to object in writing to the notification of deficiency given pursuant to this paragraph within ten (10) days of receipt of such notification. The Plaintiffs and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors and Cargill shall have an additional thirty (30) days from the receipt of the Plaintiffs and Appropriate

Plaintiff-Intervenors notification of objection to reach agreement on changes necessary to the Community-Based SEP Completion Report. If agreement cannot be reached on any such issue within this thirty (30) day period, the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors shall provide a written statement of their decision on the adequacy of the completion of the Community-Based SEP to Cargill.

54. If for any reason Cargill expends less than the full amount in Paragraphs 45 (Appendix P SEPs) or 49 (Community-Based SEPs), Cargill shall pay the balance of the unexpended funds in accordance with the payment requirements set forth in Paragraph 41, within thirty (30) days of receipt of written notification of the unexpended funds from the United States.

55. In any public statement regarding the funding of Appendix P SEPs or Community-Based SEPs implemented under this Consent Decree, Cargill shall clearly indicate that these projects are being undertaken as part of the settlement of an enforcement action for alleged environmental violations. Cargill shall not be able to use or rely on any emissions reductions generated as a result of its performance of the Appendix P SEPs or Community-Based SEPs in any federal or state emission averaging, banking, trading or netting program.

56. These Paragraphs 45-55 shall not relieve Cargill of its obligation to comply with all applicable provisions of federal, state or local law during the implementation of the Appendix P SEPs or Community-Based SEPs, nor shall they be construed to be a ruling on, or determination of, any issue related to any federal, state or local permit, nor shall they be construed to constitute Plaintiffs approval of the equipment or technology installed by Cargill in connection with the Appendix P SEPs or Community-Based SEPs undertaken pursuant to this Consent Decree.

VI. STIPULATED PENALTIES

57. Cargill shall pay stipulated penalties in the amounts set forth below to the Plaintiff for violations of the Consent Decree. When a violation of the Consent Decree is at a specific facility, Cargill shall divide the stipulated penalty set forth below equally among the Plaintiff and the Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors for the following:

a. For failure to comply with a proposed emission limit under Paragraphs 15-29 (other than, for proposed emission limits under Paragraphs 23-26, startup, shutdown or malfunction events as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 63), per day, per unit:

For one through three days per calendar month - \$1,500
For four through ten days per calendar month - \$2,500
For greater than 10 days per calendar month - \$5,000

b. For failure to monitor operating parameters for pollution control equipment established under Paragraphs 15-29, per day, per calendar quarter, per device not monitored:

For four to ten days per calendar quarter - \$1,500
For eleven through twenty days per calendar quarter - \$2,500
For greater than twenty days per calendar quarter - \$3,750

c. For failure to operate air pollution control devices within parameters as established under Paragraphs 15-29 (other than, for parameters as established under Paragraphs 23-26, startup, shutdown or malfunction events as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 63), per day, per device:

For two to six days per calendar month - \$1,500
For seven through twelve days per calendar month - \$2,500
For greater than twelve days per calendar month - \$3,750

d. For failure to meet the 12-month rolling average solvent loss ratio limits
established pursuant to Paragraphs 19-22:

For each exceedance of a 12-month rolling average - \$30,000

e. For failure to install CEMs on sources pursuant to Paragraphs 30(a)-(c)
and Appendices B, C and D, per a CEM not timely installed:

For first full month of delay - \$2,500

For each subsequent month and fraction thereof - \$2,500

f. For failure to certify CEMs pursuant to Paragraphs 30(a)-(c) and
Appendices B, C and D, per a CEM not certified:

For first full month of delay - \$2,500

For each subsequent month and fraction thereof - \$2,500

g. For failure to operate CEMs pursuant to Paragraphs 30(a)-(c) and
Appendices B, C and D, per CEM not operated, \$100 per day.

h. For failure to apply for permits incorporating emission limits as required
by Paragraphs 15-28, \$1,000 per the first full week of delay, and \$1,000 per each
subsequent week of delay, or fraction thereof.

i. For failure to preserve records as specified in Paragraph 37 of the Consent
Decree:

Per record not retained per day: \$500

j. For failure to conduct a compliance test as required by Paragraph 30, per
day, per unit:

1 st through 30 th day after deadline	\$1,000
31 st through 60 th day after deadline	\$2,000
Beyond 60 th day	\$5,000

k. For failure to complete the CO emission reduction project required under Paragraph 17, \$1,000 per a day.

l. For failure to submit a semi-annual report required by Paragraph 36 of this Consent Decree, per day:

1 st through 30 th day after deadline	\$200
31 st through 60 th day after deadline	\$500
Beyond 60 th day	\$1,000

m. For failure to notify the Plaintiffs of Cargill's sale or transfer of a facility pursuant to Paragraph 2, \$250 per day.

n. For failure to pay the civil penalty as specified in Section V of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall pay an additional \$30,000 per week that full payment is delayed plus interest on the amount overdue at the rate specified in 31 U.S.C. § 3717.

o. For failure to satisfactorily complete implementation of the Appendix P SEPs or Community-Based SEPs as required under Paragraphs 45 and 49, Cargill shall pay the shortfall as provided in Paragraph 54 and pay a stipulated penalty of \$50,000, each.

p. For failure to submit each of the proposed work plans required by Paragraphs 46 and 50, or each of the completion reports required by Paragraphs 48 and 51 of the Consent Decree, per day:

1 st through 30 th day after deadline	\$1,000
31 st through 60 th day after deadline	\$2,000
Beyond 60 th day	\$3,000

q. For failure to escrow stipulated penalties as required by Paragraph 59, \$1,425 per day.

58. Cargill shall pay stipulated penalties upon written demand by the Plaintiff and the Plaintiff-Intervenors no later than thirty (30) days after Cargill receives such demand. Stipulated penalties shall be paid to the Plaintiff and the Plaintiff-Intervenors as provided in Paragraphs 57 and 84 (Notice and Penalty Payment) of this Consent Decree.

59. Should Cargill dispute its obligation to pay part or all of a stipulated penalty, it may avoid the imposition of the stipulated penalty for failure to pay a penalty due to the Plaintiff and the Plaintiff-Intervenors by placing the disputed amount demanded by the Plaintiff and the Plaintiff-Intervenors, not to exceed \$30,000 for any given event or related series of events at any one plant, in a commercial escrow account pending resolution of the matter and by invoking the Dispute Resolution provisions of Part IX within the time provided in Paragraph 58 for payment of stipulated penalties. If the dispute is thereafter resolved in Cargill's favor, the escrowed amount plus accrued interest shall be returned to Cargill. Otherwise the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors shall be entitled to the escrowed amount that was determined to be due by the Court plus the interest that has accrued on such amount, with the balance, if any, returned to Cargill.

60. The Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors reserve the right to pursue any other remedies for violations of this Consent Decree to which they are entitled. The Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors will not seek stipulated penalties and civil or administrative penalties for the same violation of the Consent Decree.

VII. RIGHT OF ENTRY

61. Nothing in this Consent Decree shall limit the authority of EPA and Plaintiff-Intervenors to conduct tests and inspections under Section 114 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7414, or any other applicable law.

VIII. FORCE MAJEURE

62. If any event occurs which causes or may cause a delay or impediment to performance in complying with any provision of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall notify the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors in writing as soon as practicable, but in any event within twenty (20) business days of when Cargill first knew of the event or should have known of the event by the exercise of due diligence. In this notice Cargill shall specifically reference this Paragraph of this Consent Decree and describe the anticipated length of time the delay may persist, the cause or causes of the delay, and the measures taken or to be taken by Cargill to prevent or minimize the delay and the schedule by which those measures will be implemented. Cargill shall adopt all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize such delays.

63. Failure by Cargill to provide notice to the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors of an event which causes or may cause a delay or impediment to performance shall render this Part VIII voidable by the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors as to the specific event for which Cargill has failed to comply with such notice requirement, and, if voided, is of no effect as to the particular event involved.

64. The Plaintiff or the Plaintiff-Intervenors shall notify Cargill in writing regarding Cargill's claim of a delay or impediment to performance as soon as practicable, but in any event within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Force Majeure notice provided under Paragraph 62. If the Plaintiff or the Plaintiff-Intervenors agree that the delay or impediment to performance has been or will be caused by circumstances beyond the control of Cargill, including any entity controlled by Cargill, and that Cargill could not have prevented the delay by the exercise of due diligence, the parties shall stipulate to an extension of the required deadline(s) for all

requirement(s) affected by the delay by a period equivalent to the delay actually caused by such circumstances. Cargill shall not be liable for stipulated penalties for the period of any such delay.

65. If the Plaintiff and the Plaintiff-Intervenors do not accept Cargill's claim that a delay or impediment to performance is caused by a force majeure event, to avoid payment of stipulated penalties, Cargill must submit the matter to this Court for resolution within twenty (20) business days after receiving notice of the Plaintiff's and the Plaintiff-Intervenors position, by filing a petition for determination with this Court. Once Cargill has submitted this matter to this Court, the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors shall have twenty (20) business days to file their response to said petition. If Cargill submits the matter to this Court for resolution and the Court determines that the delay or impediment to performance has been or will be caused by circumstances beyond the control of Cargill, including any entity controlled by Cargill, and that Cargill could not have prevented the delay by the exercise of due diligence, Cargill shall be excused as to that event(s) and delay (including stipulated penalties), for a period of time equivalent to the delay caused by such circumstances.

66. Cargill shall bear the burden of proving that any delay of any requirement(s) of this Consent Decree was caused by or will be caused by circumstances beyond their control, including any entity controlled by it, and that Cargill could not have prevented the delay by the exercise of due diligence. Cargill shall also bear the burden of proving the duration and extent of any delay(s) attributable to such circumstances. An extension of one compliance date based on a particular event may, but does not necessarily, result in an extension of a subsequent compliance date or dates.

67. Unanticipated or increased costs or expenses associated with the performance of Cargill's obligations under this Consent Decree shall not constitute circumstances beyond the control of Cargill, or serve as a basis for an extension of time under this Part. However, failure of a permitting authority to issue a necessary permit in a timely fashion is an event of Force Majeure where Cargill has taken all steps available to it to obtain the necessary permit including but not limited to:

- a. submitting a timely and complete permit application;
- b. responding to requests for additional information by the permitting authority in a timely fashion; and
- c. prosecuting appeals of any disputed terms and conditions imposed by the permitting authority in an expeditious fashion.

68. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Consent Decree, this Court shall not draw any inferences nor establish any presumptions adverse to either party as a result of Cargill delivering a notice of Force Majeure or the parties' inability to reach agreement.

69. As part of the resolution of any matter submitted to this Court under this Part VIII, the parties by agreement, or this Court, by order, may in appropriate circumstances extend or modify the schedule for completion of work under this Consent Decree to account for the delay in the work that occurred as a result of any delay or impediment to performance agreed to by the Plaintiff and the Plaintiff-Intervenors or approved by this Court. Cargill shall be liable for stipulated penalties for their failure thereafter to complete the work in accordance with the extended or modified schedule.

IX. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

70. The dispute resolution procedure provided by this Part IX shall be available to resolve all disputes arising under this Consent Decree except as otherwise provided in Part VIII regarding Force Majeure.

71. The dispute resolution procedure required herein shall be invoked upon the giving of written notice by one of the parties to this Consent Decree to another advising of a dispute pursuant to this Part IX. The notice shall describe the nature of the dispute, and shall state the noticing party's position with regard to such dispute. The party receiving such a notice shall acknowledge receipt of the notice and the parties shall expeditiously schedule a meeting to discuss the dispute informally not later than fourteen (14) days from the receipt of such notice.

72. Disputes submitted to dispute resolution shall, in the first instance, be the subject of informal negotiations between the parties. Such period of informal negotiations shall not extend beyond thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the first meeting between representatives of the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff-Intervenors with jurisdiction over the facility at which the dispute arose and Cargill, unless the parties' representatives agree to shorten or extend this period.

73. In the event that the parties are unable to reach agreement during such informal negotiation period, the Plaintiff and the participating Plaintiff-Intervenors shall provide Cargill with a written summary of their position regarding the dispute. In the event the Plaintiff and the participating Plaintiff-Intervenor disagree, the position of the Plaintiff shall control. The position advanced by the Plaintiff and the participating Plaintiff-Intervenors shall be considered binding unless, within forty-five (45) calendar days of Cargill's receipt of the written summary of the

Plaintiff and the participating Plaintiff-Intervenors position, Cargill files with this Court a petition which describes the nature of the dispute, and includes a statement of Cargill's position and any supporting data, analysis, and/or documentation relied on by Cargill. The Plaintiff and the participating Plaintiff-Intervenors shall respond to the petition within forty-five (45) calendar days of filing.

74. Where the nature of the dispute is such that a more timely resolution of the issue is required, the time periods set out in this Part IX may be shortened upon motion of one of the parties to the dispute.

75. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Consent Decree, in dispute resolution, this Court shall not draw any inferences nor establish any presumptions adverse to either party as a result of invocation of this Part IX or the parties' inability to reach agreement. The final position of the Plaintiff and the participating Plaintiff-Intervenors shall be upheld by the Court if supported by substantial evidence in the record as identified and agreed to by all the Parties.

76. As part of the resolution of any dispute submitted to dispute resolution, the parties, by agreement, or this Court, by order, may, in appropriate circumstances, extend or modify the schedule for completion of work under this Consent Decree to account for the delay in the work that occurred as a result of dispute resolution. Cargill shall be liable for stipulated penalties for their failure thereafter to complete the work in accordance with the extended or modified schedule.

X. GENERAL PROVISIONS

77. Effect of Settlement.

a. This Consent Decree is not a permit; compliance with its terms does not guarantee compliance with any applicable federal, state or local laws or regulations.

During the effective period of the Consent Decree, Cargill shall comply with the specific emission reduction requirements, emission limits, operating parameters, monitoring requirements and recordkeeping requirements specified in this Consent Decree including those specified pursuant to Paragraph 19, which shall supercede and control over corresponding terms and conditions of any air quality control permits existing as of the date of entry of this Consent Decree.

b. In determining whether a future modification will result in a significant net emissions increase, Cargill shall not take credit for any emissions reductions required by this Consent Decree, as set forth in Paragraphs 15-27, for netting purposes as defined by the applicable regulations implementing Part C of Title I of the Clean Air Act. In addition, the emission reductions of PM, PM₁₀, NO_x, SO₂, CO and VOC (at units other than dryers) required under this Consent Decree, as set forth in Paragraphs 15-27, may not be used for any emissions offset, banking, selling or trading program. No further offsets are required for any emission units existing at the facilities in Appendix A as of the date of lodging of this Consent Decree. Cargill may continue to sell and trade: i) NO_x credits of 50 tons per year for the Memphis facility (an amount equal to the average credits available to Cargill in 2003 and 2004 and representative of Cargill's baseline operations); and ii) emission credits resulting from reductions in excess of those required

to meet the emission limits set forth in Appendices B-L. Cargill may not use VOC emission reductions up to 98 percent of the uncontrolled dryer emissions from sources in Appendices H, I and J for any emissions offset, banking, selling or trading program.

c. Nothing in this Consent Decree shall be construed to limit the ability of the State of Nebraska to ensure compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the PSD increment provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 52.21(c) and the corresponding state regulations.

78. Resolution of Claims. Satisfaction of the requirements of this Consent Decree constitutes full settlement of and shall resolve all past civil and administrative liability of Cargill and all owners and prior owners and/or operators of the facilities listed in Appendix A to the Plaintiff and the Plaintiff-Intervenors for the violations alleged in the United States' and Plaintiff-Intervenors' Complaints (and any Notices of Violation referenced therein), and all civil and administrative liability of Cargill, and all owners and prior owners and/or operators of the facilities listed in Appendix A, for any violations at the facilities included in Appendix A arising out of facts and events that occurred or may have occurred during the relevant time period, or that arise out of execution of the provisions of this Consent Decree, under the following statutory and regulatory provisions:

a. PSD and Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements at Parts C and D of Subchapter I of the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 40 C.F.R. Part 52.21 and 51.165, and the SIP provisions which incorporate and implement the above listed federal statute and regulations;

b. New Source Performance Standards under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, including Subparts D, Db, Dc, DD, Kb, GG, VV, and Y, and the SIP provisions which incorporate and implement the above listed federal statute and regulations;

c. Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Requirements pursuant to EPCRA Section 313, 42 U.S.C. § 11023;

d. CERCLA Notification and Reporting Requirements under EPCRA Section 304, 42 U.S.C. § 11004;

e. State Implementation Plan Requirements and State and Local Air Permitting Statutes and Regulations for: (1) permitting of the construction and operation of new and modified stationary sources; (2) requirements relating to emission limits in permits issued for such construction and operation; (3) performance testing and emissions monitoring; (4) data submission and notification requirements; (5) supplementation of permit applications; (6) hazardous air pollutants; (7) emission limits, control requirements, and standards of performance; (8) odor, noise or other nuisance; and (9) payment of fees based on quantity of emissions.

For purposes of this Consent Decree, the "relevant time period" shall mean the period beginning when the United States' claims and/or Plaintiff-Intervenor's claims under the above statutes and regulations accrued through the date of entry of this Consent Decree. During the effective period of the Consent Decree, the emission units subject to this Consent Decree shall be on a compliance schedule and any modification to these units, as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 52.21, which is not required by this Consent Decree is

beyond the scope of this resolution of claims. Nothing in this Paragraph 78 shall be construed to limit the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenor's right to demand stipulated penalties in accordance with Paragraph 57. Paragraph 78 shall survive the termination of the Consent Decree.

79. Other Laws. Except as specifically provided by this Consent Decree, nothing in this Consent Decree shall relieve Cargill of its obligation to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Nothing in this Consent Decree shall relieve Cargill of its obligation to comply with state and local laws, rules and regulations which become effective after the date of lodging of the consent decree or with State Implementation Plan provisions promulgated after the date of lodging of the Consent Decree. Subject to Paragraphs 60 and 78, nothing contained in this Consent Decree shall be construed to prevent or limit the United States' or the Plaintiff-Intervenor's rights to obtain penalties or injunctive relief under the Act or other federal, state or local statutes or regulations, including but not limited to, Section 303 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7603.

80. Third Parties. Except as otherwise provided by this Consent Decree or by law, this Consent Decree does not limit, enlarge or affect the rights of any party to this Consent Decree as against any third parties. Nothing in this Consent Decree should be construed to create any rights, or grant any cause of action, to any person not a party to this Consent Decree.

81. Costs. Each party to this Consent Decree shall bear its own costs and attorneys' fees through the date of entry of this Consent Decree.

82. Public Documents. All information and documents submitted by Cargill to the Plaintiff and Plaintiff-Intervenors pursuant to this Consent Decree shall be subject to public

inspection, unless subject to legal privileges or protection or identified and supported as business confidential by Cargill in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 2.

83. Public Comments - Federal Approval. The parties agree and acknowledge that final approval by the United States and entry of this Consent Decree is subject to the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 50.7, which provides for notice of the lodging of this Consent Decree in the Federal Register, an opportunity for public comment, and consideration of any comments. The United States reserves the right to withdraw or withhold consent if the comments regarding this Consent Decree disclose facts or considerations which indicate that this Consent Decree is inappropriate, improper or inadequate. Cargill and the Plaintiff-Intervenors consent to the entry of this Consent Decree.

84. Notice and Penalty Payment. Unless otherwise provided herein, notifications to or communications with the United States, EPA, the Plaintiff-Intervenors or Cargill shall be deemed submitted on the date they are postmarked and sent either by overnight receipt mail service or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Except as otherwise provided herein, when written notification to or communication with the United States, EPA, the Plaintiff-Intervenors or Cargill is required by the terms of this Consent Decree or when payment of a penalty is required by the terms of this Consent Decree, it shall be addressed or paid as set forth in Appendix Q:

85. Change of Notice Recipient. Any party may change either the notice recipient or the address for providing notices to it by serving all other parties with a notice setting forth such new notice recipient or address.

86. Modification. Except as provided herein, there shall be no modification of this Consent Decree without written agreement of the parties. There shall be no material modification of this Consent Decree without the written agreement of the parties and by Order of the Court.

87. Continuing Jurisdiction. The Court retains jurisdiction of this case after entry of this Consent Decree to enforce compliance with the terms and conditions of this Consent Decree and to take any action necessary or appropriate for its interpretation, construction, execution, or modification. During the term of this Consent Decree, any party may apply to the Court for any relief necessary to construe or effectuate this Consent Decree.


XI. TERMINATION

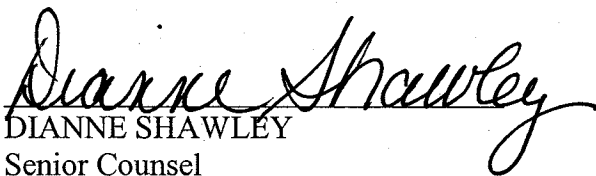
88. Prior to complete termination of the requirements of this Consent Decree, any party may, upon motion to the Court, seek to terminate specific provisions of this Consent Decree. This Consent Decree shall be subject to complete termination upon motion by any party after Cargill satisfies all requirements of this Consent Decree. At such time, if Cargill believes that it is in compliance with the requirements of this Consent Decree, and has paid the civil penalty and any stipulated penalties required by this Consent Decree, then Cargill shall so certify to the Plaintiff and the appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors, and unless the Plaintiff and the appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenors object in writing with specific reasons within sixty (60) days of receipt of the certification, the Court shall order that this Consent Decree be terminated on Cargill's motion. If the Plaintiff or Plaintiff-Intervenors object to Cargill's certification, then the matter shall be submitted to the Court for resolution under Part IX ("Dispute Resolution") of this Consent Decree. Paragraphs 39 and 78 shall survive the termination of the Consent Decree.

So entered in accordance with the foregoing this _____ day of _____, 2005.

United States District Court Judge
District of Minnesota

FOR PLAINTIFF, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:


KELLY A. JOHNSON
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Environment and Natural Resources
Division
U.S. Department of Justice

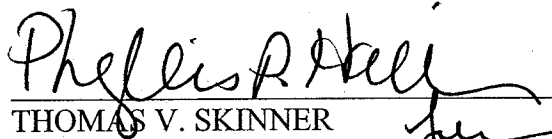

DIANNE SHAWLEY
Senior Counsel
Environmental Enforcement Section
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7611
Washington, D.C. 20044-7611
(202) 514-0096

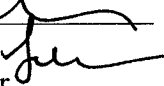
THOMAS B. HEFFELFINGER
United States Attorney
District of Minnesota
600 U.S. Courthouse
300 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55415

By: _____
FRED SIEKERT
Assistant United States Attorney
District of Minnesota

United States et al. v. Cargill, Inc.

For Headquarters US EPA


THOMAS V. SKINNER
Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

 DATE 8/10/05

FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:



Date 7-27-05

Bharat Mathur
Acting Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region V
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

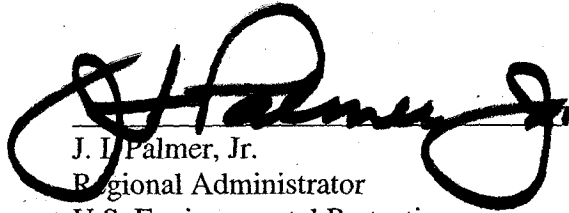
FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:



Richard E. Greene
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region VI
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75202

Date 07-22-05

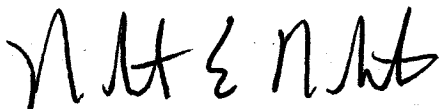
FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. I. Palmer, Jr.", is written over the printed name and title.

J. I. Palmer, Jr.
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region IV
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104

Date AUG - 1 2005

FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:

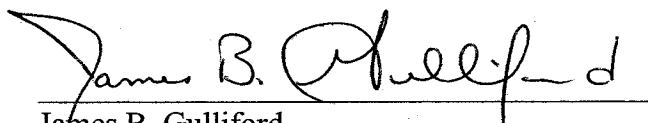


Robert E. Roberts
Regional Administrator
US EPA Region 8
999 18th Street Suite 300
Denver, CO 80202-2466

Date: JUL 21 2005

United States et al v. Cargill, Incorporated

FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James B. Gulliford", written over a horizontal line.

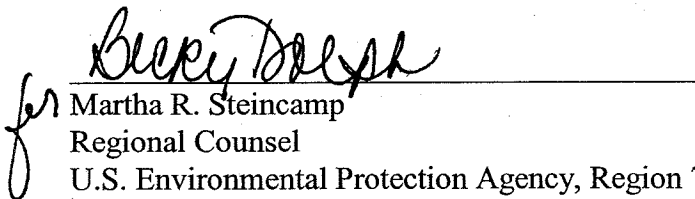
James B. Gulliford

Regional Administrator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7

901 N. 5th St.

Kansas City, Kansas 66101

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bucky Steincamp", written over a horizontal line. To the left of the signature is a small handwritten "for" with a vertical line extending downwards.

Martha R. Steincamp

Regional Counsel

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7

901 N. 5th St.

Kansas City, Kansas 66101

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Russell W. Gore

Date 8-1-05

Name

Title

Address

CHIEF, AIR DIVISION
ALA. DEPT. OF ENV. MGMT.
MONTGOMERY, AL.

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Carl A. Couch

Name

Title

Address

Date Aug 1, 2005

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS *ex rel.*

LISA MADIGAN,
Attorney General of the State of Illinois

MATTHEW J. DUNN, Chief
Environmental Enforcement/Asbestos Litigation Division

BY:  _____

DATE: 8/08/05

THOMAS DAVIS, Chief
Environmental Bureau
Assistant Attorney General

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

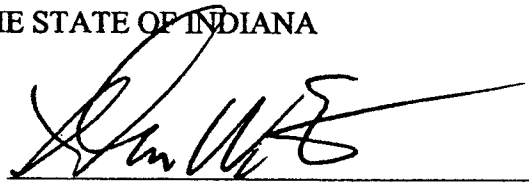
BY:  _____

DATE: 8/16/05

ROBERT A. MESSINA
Chief Legal Counsel

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF INDIANA

Date: JULY 29, 2005

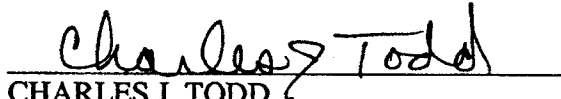


THOMAS W. EASTERLY
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Approved as to form and legality:

STEVE CARTER
Indiana Attorney General

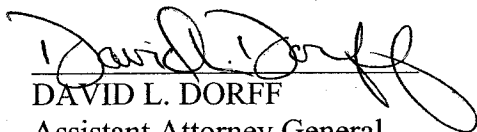
Date: August 5, 2005



CHARLES J. TODD
Chief Operating Officer
Office of the Attorney General
Indiana Government Center South
5th Floor
302 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR,
STATE OF IOWA

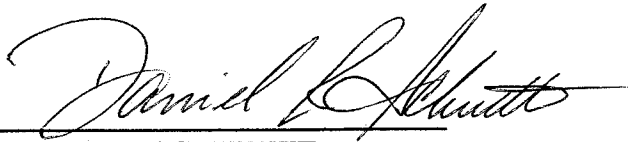
THOMAS J. MILLER
Attorney General of Iowa


DAVID L. DORFF

Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Law Division
Lucas State Office Bldg.
321 E. 12th St., Room 018
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: (515) 281-5351
Fax: (515) 242-6072
E-mail: ddorff@ag.state.ia.us

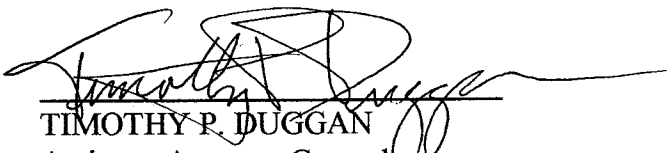
Date 7/27/05

FOR PLAINTIFF-INTERVERNOR, THE STATE OF MISSOURI



Date: 8/1/05

DANIEL R. SCHUETTE
Interim Division Director
Air and Land Protection Division
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Jefferson State Office Building, 12th Floor
205 Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0176

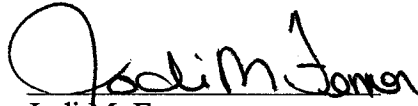


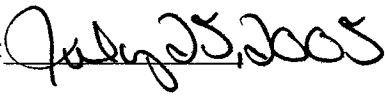
Date: 7/29/05

TIMOTHY P. DUGGAN
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Protection Division
Broadway State Office Building, 8th Floor
221 W. High Street
P.O. Box 899
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0899

FOR PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF NEBRASKA:

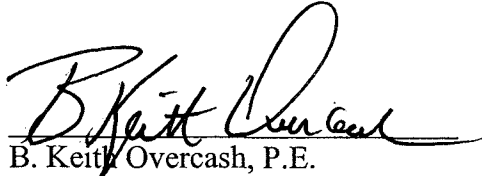
By: JON C. BRUNING
Attorney General

By: 
Jodi M. Fenner
Assistant Attorney General
2115 State Capitol Building
Lincoln, NE 68509-8920
(402) 471-2682

Date: 

Signature page: USA et al v. Cargill, Incorporated, U.S. District Court, District of
Minnesota

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Keith Overcash", written over a horizontal line.

B. Keith Overcash, P.E.

Director, Division of Air Quality

1641 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1641

Date 8/2/05

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF OHIO

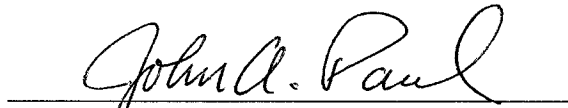
JIM PETRO
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO



MARGARET A. MALONE
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Enforcement Section
30 East Broad Street, 25th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 42315-3400

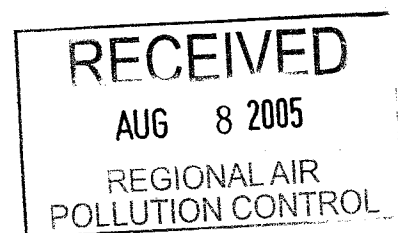
Date: 8/8/05

FOR THE COMBINED HEALTH DISTRICT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO
REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY



JOHN A. PAUL, RAPCA Supervisor
Duly Authorized Agent for the Health Commissioner
RAPCA
117 South Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45422

Date: 8/8/05



FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE TENNESSEE COUNTY OF SHELBY AND
CITY OF MEMPHIS



YVONNE S. MADLOCK

Director

Memphis and Shelby County Health Department

814 Jefferson Avenue

Memphis, Tennessee 38105

Date 8/6/05

FOR THE PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR, THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA



Date

7-25-05

Terry L. Dwelle, MD, MPHTM
State Health Officer
State of North Dakota
600 E. Boulevard Avenue
2nd Floor-Judicial Wing
Bismarck, ND 58505-0200
Telephone 701.328.2372
Facsimile 701.328.4727

United States, et al. v. Cargill Incorporated

For the County of Linn, Iowa:

JEFFREY L. CLARK
Assistant Linn County Attorney



Jeffrey L. Clark
Attorney in Charge
Assistant Linn County Attorney
Linn County Courthouse
51 3rd Ave. Bridge
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401
Telephone: (319) 892-6340
Facsimile: (319) 892-6389
Email: jeff.clark@linncounty.org

7/22/05
Date

FOR THE IOWA COUNTY OF POLK

Date: 7/25/05

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. B. O'Meara", written over a horizontal line.

Michael B. O'Meara PK0013710

Assistant Polk County Attorney

111 Court Ave., Rm. 340

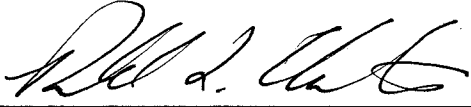
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Telephone: (515) 286-3341

Fax: (515) 286-3314

Email: momeara@attorney.co.polk.ia.us

FOR DEFENDANT, CARGILL, INCORPORATED



Ronald L. Christenson
Corporate Vice President, Chief Technology Officer
Cargill, Incorporated
15615 McGinty Road West
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391-2398

Date Aug 02, 2005

List of Appendices

Appendix A—List of Cargill Oilseed and Corn Processing Facilities Subject to The Consent Decree

Appendix B—Boiler SO₂ Emission Control Plan

Appendix C—Boiler CO Emission Control Plan

Appendix D—Boiler NO_x Emission Control Plan

Appendix E—Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Soybean Processing Plants

Appendix F—Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Corn Germ and Sunflower Processing Plants

Appendix G –Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan – Specialty Plants

Appendix H – Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan

Appendix I – Integrated Feed/Bran Drying System VOC Emission Control Plan

Appendix J – Dayton Corn Processing

Appendix K – Corn Processing CO Emission Control Plan

Appendix L – Hammond Process Source SO₂ Emission Control Plan

Appendix M - Performance Testing Plan

Appendix N - Extraction Solvent Loss Recordkeeping Template

Appendix O – Carbon Furnace Test Protocol

Appendix P – Supplemental Environmental Projects

Appendix Q – Notice and Penalty Payment

Appendix A

List of Cargill Corn and Oilseed Processing Facilities Subject to the Consent Decree

**Appendix A- List of Cargill Corn and
Oilseed Processing Facilities Subject to the Consent Decree**

I. Corn Processing Facilities

Facility	Address
Blair, Nebraska (note 1)	650 Industrial Road Blair, NE 68008
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1710 16 th Street S.E. Cedar Rapids, IA 52401
Dayton, Ohio	3201 Needmore Road Dayton, OH 45414-4321
Decatur, Alabama	1030 State Docks Road Decatur, AL 35601-7538
Dimmitt, Texas (note 2)	700 East Jones Street Dimmitt, TX 79027
Eddyville, Iowa	1 Cargill Drive Eddyville, IA 52553-5000
Hammond, Indiana	1100 Indianapolis Blvd. Hammond, IN 46320
Memphis, Tennessee	2330 Buoy Street Memphis, TN 38113-1502
Wahpeton, North Dakota	18049 County Road 8E Wahpeton, ND 58075

(1) The Blair, NE facility includes all sources and operations that have been permitted as part of the wet corn mill facility (including the ethanol facility). Facilities at Blair, NE that are now, or were in the past, joint ventures with Cargill are not subject to the Consent Decree.

(2) Cargill shall notify the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-Intervenor of the re-start of the Dimmitt, TX facility in the first semi-annual report filed pursuant to Paragraph 36 after the re-start of the facility.

II. Oilseed Processing Facilities

Facility	Address
Cedar Rapids East, Iowa	411 6 th Street Northeast East Cedar Rapids, IA 52402
Des Moines, Iowa	3030 East Granger Avenue Des Moines, IA 50306
Fayetteville, North Carolina	1754 River Road Fayetteville, NC 28301
Gainesville, Georgia	862 West Ridge Road Gainesville, GA 30501

Guntersville, Alabama	2930 Guntersville Park Drive Guntersville, AL 35976
Iowa Falls, Iowa	602 Industrial Road Iowa Falls, IA 50126
Kansas City, Missouri	2334 Rochester Avenue Kansas City, MO 64120
Raleigh, North Carolina	1400 South Blount Street Raleigh, NC 27603-2506
Sidney, Ohio	2400 Industrial Drive Sidney, OH 45365
Sioux City, Iowa	11 th & Clark Streets Sioux City, IA 51101
Wichita, Kansas	1425 North Mosley Wichita, KS 67314
West Fargo, North Dakota	250 7 th Avenue NE West Fargo, ND 58078
Cedar Rapids West, Iowa	1110 12th Avenue SW Cedar Rapids IA 52404
Lafayette, Indiana	1503 Wabash Avenue Lafayette, IN 47905
Bloomington, Illinois	115 South Euclid Bloomington, IL 61702

Appendix B

Boiler SO₂ Emission Control Plan

Appendix B - Cargill Boiler SO2 Emission Control Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Heat Input MMBTU	Monitoring
Cedar Rapids	PC Boiler - 72-CB (2)	240.5	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Dayton	PC Boiler - B004	567	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Decatur	Stoker Boiler - S407 (2)	179.74	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Eddyville	Stoker Boiler - 1.001	282.1	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Eddyville	Stoker Boiler - 1.002	282.1	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Eddyville	Stoker Boiler - 1.003	282.1	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Fayetteville	Stoker Boiler - ES22	129	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Gainesville	Stoker Boiler - B001	145	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Hammond (1)	Blr No.6-Gas Tube & Tile - 1003U	200	N/A
Hammond (1)	Blr No.7-Gas Tube & Tile - 1004U	120	Retire
Hammond (1)	Blr No.8-Gas Tube & Tile - 1005U	120	N/A
Hammond (1)	Blr No.10-Gas Tube & Tile -1006U	120	N/A
Memphis	Stoker Boiler - 8001	247	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Memphis	PC Boiler - 8301 (2)	247	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Sidney	Stoker Boiler - B001	54.34 (derated to 35.02)	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum
Sidney	Stoker Boiler - B002	54.34 (derated to 26.4)	CEMS - 12 month rolling sum

Comments:

CEMS monitoring shall be in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60 and compliance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60 shall be deemed compliance with this Consent Decree.

Coal analysis will be conducted using at least one composite sample a month.

Notes:

- (1) The Hammond boilers No. 6 fuel oil capability is being eliminated as part of the Boiler SO2 Emission Control Plan
- (2) Cargill shall demonstrate that the individual facility permit limits comply with the combined SO2 capacity weighted average of 1.2 lb/MMBtu for the Cedar Rapids (PC Boiler - 72-CB), Memphis (PC Boiler - 8301) and Decatur (Stoker Boiler - S407) coal boilers pursuant to paragraph 16 of this Consent Decree using the following compliance demonstration formula:

$$X * (240.5/667.5) + Y * (180/667.5) + Z * (247/667.5) < \text{or} = 1.2 \text{ lb/MMBtu}$$

CR heat input capacity = 240.5 lb/ MMBtu

DE heat input capacity = 180 lb/ MMBtu

ME PC heat input capacity = 247 lb/ MMBtu

Total CR, DE, ME PC heat input capacity = 667.5 lb/ MMBtu

X = CR SO2 lb/MMBtu emission rate under new SO2 limit

Y = DE SO2 lb/MMBtu emission rate under new SO2 limit

Z = ME PC SO2 lb/MMBtu emission rate under new SO2 limit

Appendix C

Boiler CO Emission Control Plan

Appendix C—Boiler CO Emission Control Plan

Cargill proposes installation of a staged combustion over fire air system as a CO emissions reduction and combustion optimization project for the Eddyville coal boilers (EU 1.001, 1.002 and 1.039). The project involves adding to the existing overfire air turbulence system including: (1) replacement of the existing overfire air fan with a new higher capacity fan; (2) addition of overfire air nozzles to each of the front and rear boiler walls; and (3) replacement of the headers and nozzles with a higher capacity design. The project also involves engineering and installation of equipment to modify the existing undergrate flue gas recirculation system to promote even distribution of the flue gas across the width of the existing undergrate air ductwork. Cargill also will engineer and install equipment for injecting flue gas above the grate surface. In addition, Cargill will undertake and complete additional boiler efficiency work that may include superheater and economizer repairs or replacement. The project is estimated to cost approximately \$8 million. The boilers are currently subject to BACT limits of 1100 lbs of CO per hour per boiler or 3.899 lbs CO/MMBtu heat input. Annual allowable CO emissions are presently 14,454 tons per year. Detroit Stoker Company has provided a guarantee that 12-month rolling average CO emissions from these units will be capable of meeting the proposed limit of 4,374 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling sum based on a flue gas outlet of O₂ of 4% wet basis burning powder river basin coal. CO emissions from these units will be measured by a continuous emissions monitor.

Appendix D

Boiler NO_x Emission Control Plan

Appendix D - Cargill Boiler NOx Emission Control Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Heat Input MM/BTU	Control Plan	Emission Limitations	Monitoring	Schedule (Years from entry of Consent Decree)
Blair	Package Boiler - 20A	198	LNB, FGR	0.07 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling average	CEMS	10
Blair	Package Boiler - 20B	198	LNB, FGR	0.07 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling average	CEMS	10
Blair	Package Boiler - 20C	198	LNB, FGR	0.07 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling average	CEMS	10
Blair	Package Boiler - 21	276.67	LNB, FGR	0.05 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling average	CEMS	10
Cedar Rapids	PC Boiler - 72-CB	240.5	LNB/OFA	369 ton per 12-month rolling sum	CEMS	10
Cedar Rapids	Package Boiler - 101	275	LNB, FGR	0.06 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling average	CEMS	10
Dayton	PC Boiler - B004	567	LNB, OFA, COMPLY w/NOX SIP PLAN	0.45 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling average, 745 ton per 12-month rolling sum	CEMS	10
Dayton	Package Boiler - B005	169.6	RETIRE	Retire	CEMS	5
Dayton	Package Boiler - B006	318.5	LNB, FGR, REMOVE CURRENT FUEL LIMIT	0.06 lb/mmBtu (NOTE 1) - 30 day rolling average	N/A	(Note 1)
Decatur	Stoker Boiler - S407	179.74	GOOD COMBUSTION	0.57 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling average	CEMS	5
Decatur	Package Boiler - S411	97.6	BACK UP OPERATION	1800 hrs/12 month rolling period	Recordkeeping	10
Dimmitt	Package Boiler - S412	122.1	BACK UP OPERATION	1800 hrs/12 month rolling period	Recordkeeping	10
Dimmitt	Package Boiler - S406	98.5	LNB	0.08 lb/mmBtu	Ref. Method Testing	10
Dimmitt	Package Boiler - S407	135.6	LNB	0.14 lb/mmBtu	Ref. Method Testing	10
Eddyville	Stoker Boiler - 1.001	282.1	FGR, COMBINED LIMIT	212.1 lb/hr - 30 day rolling average (NOTE 2)	CEMS	10
Eddyville	Stoker Boiler - 1.002	282.1	FGR, COMBINED LIMIT	212.1 lb/hr - 30 day rolling average (NOTE 2)	CEMS	10
Eddyville	Stoker Boiler - 1.039	282.1	FGR, COMBINED LIMIT	212.1 lb/hr - 30 day rolling average (NOTE 2)	CEMS	10
Eddyville	Package Boiler - 51	230	FGR, COMBINED LIMIT	0.06 lb/mmBtu	CEMS	10
Eddyville	Package Boiler - 84	182.1	FGR, COMBINED LIMIT	212.1 lb/hr - 30 day rolling average (NOTE 2)	CEMS	10
Eddyville	Package Boiler 86	182.1	LNB, FGR, COMBINED LIMIT	212.1 lb/hr - 30 day rolling average (NOTE 2)	CEMS	10
Eddyville	Stoker Boiler - ES22	129	GOOD COMBUSTION	0.7 lb/mmBtu	CEMS	10
Gainessville	Stoker Boiler - B001	145	GOOD COMBUSTION	0.41 lb/mmBtu	Ref. Method Testing	10
Hammond	Package Boiler - 1001U	96	RETIRE	Retire	Ref. Method Testing	10
Hammond	Package Boiler - 1002U	160	LNB, FGR, COMBINED LIMIT	0.06 lb/mmBtu	N/A	10
Hammond	Gas Tube & Tile - 1003U	200	COMBINED LIMIT	0.28 lb/mmBtu	Ref. Method Testing/Recordkeeping	10
Hammond	Gas Tube & Tile - 1004U	120	RETIRE	Retire	Ref. Method Testing/Recordkeeping	10
Hammond	Gas Tube & Tile - 1005U	120	BACK UP OPERATION, COMBINED LIMIT	1800 hrs/12 month rolling period	N/A	10
Hammond	Gas Tube & Tile - 1006U	120	BACK UP OPERATION, COMBINED LIMIT	1800 hrs/12 month rolling period	Recordkeeping	10
Memphis	Stoker Boiler - 8001	247	TBD	Combined (8001, 8301, & 8500) limit of 786 tons per 12 month rolling sum (NOTE 3)	Recordkeeping	10
Memphis	PC Boiler - 8301	247	TBD		CEMS	3 (NOTE 4)
Memphis	Package Boiler - 8500	312	TBD		CEMS	3 (NOTE 4)
Sioux City	Package Boiler - 23	184.3	LNB, FGR	0.06 lb/mmBtu - 30 day rolling sum	CEMS	3 (NOTE 4)
Sioux City	Package Boiler - 17	97	BACK UP OPERATION	Only operational when Boiler - 23 is not operating	Recordkeeping	10

Comments:

To permit the installation of boiler NOx control, Cargill may bring on site and use temporary boilers, provided boilers are gas fired and fired for no longer than 30 days per an installation.

CEMS monitoring shall be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60 and compliance with 40 CFR Part 60 shall be deemed compliance with this Consent Decree.

Notes:

- (1) To implement the retiring of B005 and the acceptance of 0.06 lb/mmBtu on B006, the natural gas fuel usage limits on B006 will be removed from Ohio Permit to Install No. 08-4215. Cargill will comply with the 0.06 lb/mmBtu emission limitation when using natural gas or fuel oil. Within twenty-four months of the date of lodging of this consent decree, Cargill will submit an Ohio permit to install application to RAPCA for the retirement of B005 and the removal of the natural gas usage restrictions for B006.
- (2) Total NOx from Stoker Boilers 1.001, 1.002, 1.039 and package boilers 84 and 86 is limited to 212.1 lb/hr., 30 day rolling average.
- (3) To implement the NOx cap, coal volume limits and ash limits on 8001 and 8301 are removed.
- (4) All controls required to meet the total NOx allowable shall be installed by the end of the third year from entry of the Consent Decree. Compliance with the 12-month rolling sum shall be demonstrated beginning 12 months after the third year from entry of the Consent Decree.

Appendix E

Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Soybean Processing Plants

Appendix E—Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Soybean Processing Plants

Facility	Design Capacity TPY
Cedar Rapids East, Iowa	1,007,400
Des Moines, Iowa	766,500
Fayetteville, North Carolina	1,095,372
Gainesville, Georgia	990,000
Guntersville, Alabama	1,042,440
Iowa Falls, Iowa	1,040,250
Kansas City, Missouri	993,000
Raleigh, North Carolina	930,750
Sidney, Ohio	945,000
Sioux City, Iowa	1,642,500
Wichita, Kansas	777,000

Total Solvent Loss Capacity Weighted Average:

Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the Total Solvent Loss Capacity Weighted Average using the following compliance demonstration formula:

$$\text{Conventional Soybean} = \sum(\text{Seed}_i * \text{SLR}_i) / \sum(\text{Seed}_i) \leq 0.175 \text{ gal/ton}$$

Where: Seed_i = Design capacity of oilseed plant i; and
 SLR_i = Final SLR Limit for oilseed plant i.

Appendix F

Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Corn Germ and Sunflower Processing Plants

Appendix F—Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan—Corn Germ and Sunflower Processing Plants

Facility	Design Capacity TPY
West Fargo, North Dakota	735,840
Eddyville, Iowa	547,500
Memphis, Tennessee	547,500
Blair, Nebraska	438,000

Total Solvent Loss Capacity Weighted Average:

Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the Total Solvent Loss Capacity Weighted Average using the following compliance demonstration formula:

$$\text{Corn Germ / Sunflower} = \sum(\text{Seed}_i * \text{SLR}_i) / \sum(\text{Seed}_i) \leq 0.30 \text{ gal/ton}$$

Where: Seed_i = Design capacity of oilseed plant i; and
 SLR_i = Final SLR Limit for oilseed plant i.

Appendix G

Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan – Specialty Plants

Appendix G

Extraction VOC Emission Control Plan – Specialty Plants

Location	Specialty Solvent Loss Factor	Conventional Solvent Loss Factor
Lafayette, Indiana	1.0 gal/ton	0.175 gal/ton
Cedar Rapids West, Iowa	0.9 gal/ton	0.175 gal/ton
Bloomington, Illinois	0.9 gal/ton	0.175 gal/ ton

Compliance Demonstration Calculation

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{\sum_{i=1}^n ((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i)}$$

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months

Oilseed = Tons of each oilseed type “i” (Specialty and Conventional) processed during the previous 12 operating months

SLF = The corresponding solvent loss ratio limit (gal/ton) for oilseed “i” listed in Table

Compliance is to be determined on a location specific basis.

If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1, the source was in compliance.

Appendix H

Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan

5

Appendix H - Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Control Device Description	Emission Limit	Parameters Monitored	Compliance Operating Range	Parameter Monitoring Frequency	Schedule Years from Issuance of Consent Decree
Blair	Carbon Furnace - Fucose - (58)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Blair	Gluten Flash Drying - (6)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Blair	Steephouse Scrubber (5)	Scrubber	95% control or <= 20 ppm or alternative limit (1)	scrubbing flow rate, pH & pressure drop	TBD (scrubbing flow rate - 3 hour average, pH & pressure drop - once per day)	Scrubbing flow rate - continuously, pH and pressure drop - once per day	3
Cedar Rapids	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (EU32)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Cedar Rapids	Feed Drying - Rotary - (EU-72-FD)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Feed Drying - STD - (EU-72-FD)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Germ Drying - Fluid Bed - (EU-113)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Germ Drying - Fluid Bed - (EU-20)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Gluten Drying - STD - (EU-20)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Gluten Drying - STD - (EU-20)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Steephouse Scrubber (EU-41)	Scrubber	95% control or <= 20 ppm or alternative limit (1)	scrubbing flow rate, pH & pressure drop	TBD (scrubbing flow rate - 3 hour average, pH & pressure drop - once per day)	Scrubbing flow rate - continuously, pH and pressure drop - once per day	3
Dayton	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (P067)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Dayton	Carbon Furnace - Fucose - (P682)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Dayton	Gluten Drying - Flash - (P057)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control (3)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P031)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control (3)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P052)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control (3)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P088)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control (3)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Gluten Drying - Flash - (P072)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control (3)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Decatur	Carbon Furnace	Zero hearth furnace or thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Decatur	Carbon Furnace	Zero hearth furnace or thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Decatur	Feed Drying - Rotary	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dimmitt	Carbon Furnace - (S-304)	Zero hearth furnace or thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Eddyville	Carbon Furnace - (37,000)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Eddyville	Carbon Furnace - (58,000)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Eddyville	Millhouse Scrubber (9,000)	Scrubber	95% control or <= 20 ppm or alternative limit (1)	scrubbing flow rate, pH & pressure drop	TBD (scrubbing flow rate - 3 hour average, pH & pressure drop - once per day)	Scrubbing flow rate - continuously, pH and pressure drop - once per day	3
Eddyville	Millhouse Scrubber (102,000)	Scrubber	95% control or <= 20 ppm or alternative limit (1)	scrubbing flow rate, pH & pressure drop	TBD (scrubbing flow rate - 3 hour average, pH & pressure drop - once per day)	Scrubbing flow rate - continuously, pH and pressure drop - once per day	3
Eddyville	Millhouse Scrubber (119,000)	Scrubber	95% control or <= 20 ppm or alternative limit (1)	scrubbing flow rate, pH & pressure drop	TBD (scrubbing flow rate - 3 hour average, pH & pressure drop - once per day)	Scrubbing flow rate - continuously, pH and pressure drop - once per day	3

Appendix H - Corn Processing VOC Emission Control Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Control Device Description	Emission Limit	Parameters Monitored	Compliance Operating Range	Parameter Monitoring Frequency	Schedule Years from Lodging of Consent Decree
Hammond	Carbon Furnace - (104-01-R)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3 (2)
Hammond	Feed Drying - Rotary - (124-01-G)	Thermal oxidizer	TBD (Note 4)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5 (2)
Hammond	Germ Drying - Rotary - (21A-02-G)	Thermal oxidizer	TBD (Note 4)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5 (2)
Hammond	Germ Drying - Rotary - (51A-02-G)	Thermal oxidizer	TBD (Note 4)	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5 (2)
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (6008)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (9002)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (9008)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Memphis	Gluten Drying - Flash - (400B8)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Memphis	Gluten Drying - Flash - (4011)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Memphis	Germ Drying - STD - (4011)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Memphis	Germ Drying - STD - (4011)	Thermal oxidizer	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Wahpeton	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (REP41)	Zero hearth furnace	95% control or <= 10ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3

Comments:

In addition, for unit(s) controlled by RTOs not designed for on-line regeneration (i.e., bake-out) and that are not preceded by a WESP or equivalent device(s), the emission limitations do not apply to periods of off-line RTO regeneration not to exceed 50 unit operating hours per calendar year and individual off-line RTO regeneration periods not to exceed 12 unit operating hours. For RTOs servicing more than one unit, a unit operating hour is any hour in which one or more of the unit is on line. Off-line RTO regeneration while all associated units are shut down is not included in these operating limitations. Also, off-line RTO regeneration periods that can be completed during unrelated shutdown, or malfunction periods (i.e., periods not related to the need to perform an off-line RTO regeneration) are not included in these limitations (i.e., Cargill may perform "preventative" off-line RTO regenerations during periods when the RTO is off-line for other reasons such as when the RTO is off-line due to maintenance or malfunction of upstream PM control equipment which requires bypass of the RTO). Cargill may petition EPA and the appropriate state or local regulatory agency to adjust these operating limitations for a specific RTO. With respect to the Dayton, OH facility, all on-line regeneration (or bake-out) shall be conducted in accordance with OAC Rules 3745-15-06(A)(3) and 3745-15-06(B).

All To Be Determined (TBD) values will be established through stack testing pursuant to Appendices M and O.

Notes:

- To the extent that the VOC performance test for this source demonstrates emissions above the 20 ppm and 95 percent VOC destruction efficiency emission limit noted above, within 90 days from the date of the performance test, Cargill shall submit a Supplemental VOC Emission Control Plan to the Plaintiff and the Appropriate Plaintiff-intervenor that will establish a schedule to be completed within five years of lodging of this Consent Decree to demonstrate VOC emission reductions at the facility that are equivalent to or greater than the ton per year reduction necessary for the tested source to meet the lesser of either the 95 percent destruction or 20 ppm standard. Such reductions may be derived from either: (1) sources existing at the facilities as of the date of lodging of this Consent Decree and not subject to additional VOC control under this Appendix to the Consent Decree based on 2003 baseline VOC emissions (as adjusted, if necessary, to reflect changes to test methodology); or (2) for sources at the facility that are subject to VOC control under this Appendix to the Consent Decree, VOC emissions reductions in excess of the emission limits established for such sources. Such supplemental emission reductions will become an enforceable part of this Consent Decree upon approval by the Plaintiff and Appropriate Plaintiff-intervenor.
- Within five years from the date of lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall submit the emission limits established pursuant to Paragraph 23 and this Appendix as an amendment to the Hammond, Indiana facility's RACT plan; IDEM shall incorporate the emission limits into the RACT plan.
- Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with 98% control by complying with the Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap in Appendix J.
- The overall control efficiency requirement for this unit shall be established through performance testing approved by IDEM and conducted in accordance with Appendix M. IDEM will establish the overall control efficiency requirement based on the level of efficiency demonstrated during this testing. The final control efficiency requirement will be established pursuant to Paragraph 34.

Appendix I

Integrated Feed/Bran Drying System VOC Emission Control Plan

Appendix I - Integrated Feed/Bran Drying Systems VOC Emission Control Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Control Device Description	Parameters Monitored	Parameter Monitoring Frequency	Emission Unit Description and Number	Control Device Description	Parameters Monitored (5)	Parameter Monitoring Frequency	Emission Limit
Dayton	Feed Dryer - STD - (P032) Feed Dryer - STD - (P033) Feed Dryer - STD - (P034)	Thermal Oxidizer	Temp = 1500 F (2)	Continuously	Bran Dryer - Rotary - (P040) Bran Dryer - Rotary - (P058) Bran Dryer - Rotary - (P037)	Scrubbers	Pressure Drop > 6 inwc (3) (8) pH > 8 (3) (8) Scrubbant Flow Rate > 850 gpm/600 gpm (2,4)	Continuously Continuously Continuously	TBD (6)
Memphis	Feed Dryer - STD - (4003) Feed Dryer - STD - (4003) Feed Dryer - STD - (4003)	Thermal Oxidizer	Temp = 1500 F (2)	Continuously	Bran Dryer - Rotary - (4003) Bran Dryer - Rotary - (4003)	Scrubbers	Pressure Drop > 6 inwc (3) pH > 8 (3) Scrubbant Flow Rate > 2000 gpm (2,3)	Once Each Day Once Each Day Continuously	TBD (1)
Hammond	Feed Dryer - Rotary - (89-03-G)	Thermal Oxidizer	Temp = TBD (2, 7)	Continuously	Bran Dryer - Flash - (89-01-G)	Scrubber	Pressure Drop > 6 inwc pH > 8 Scrubbant Flow Rate > 400 gpm (2)	Once Each Day Once Each Day Continuously	TBD (1)
Warbaton	Feed Dryer - Rotary Bran Predryer Germ Dryer	Thermal Oxidizer	Temp = 1350 F (2)	Continuously	Gluten Flash Dryer	Scrubber	Pressure Drop > 4 inwc pH > 3 Scrubbant Flow Rate > 100 gpm (2)	Once Each Day Once Each Day Continuously	TBD (1)

Comments:

Thermal oxidizers at Dayton and Memphis facilities will be designed to meet a residence time of at least one second and a combustion temperature of 1500°F.

Prior to initial performance testing (as per Appendix M) final optimized scrubber parameters for pH +/- one unit of listed parameters and scrubbant flow rate +/- 20 percent of listed parameters will be evaluated and established based on assessment of VOC outlet concentrations using EPA reference test Method 25A for continuous feedback and analysis. The optimized parameters, to the extent they are different from listed parameters, must be met as of the date of initial performance testing and, as of the date of initial performance testing, replace listed parameters and become an enforceable part of this Consent Decree.

Notes:

- Within three years from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall undertake performance testing of the scrubber outlet of the integrated feed/bran drying system as per Appendix M to establish an emission limit for this system.
- 3 hour average.
- Operating parameters specified are for each scrubber.
- 850 gpm applies to scrubber for P037 & P040 - 600 gpm applies to scrubber for P058.
- Within five years from the date of lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall submit the emission limits established pursuant to Paragraph 24 and this Appendix as an amendment to the Hammond, Indiana facility's RACT plan; IDEM shall incorporate the emission limits into the RACT plan.
- Within three years from lodging of this Consent Decree, Cargill shall conduct performance testing of the two existing scrubber outlet stacks of the integrated feed/bran drying system as per Appendix M to establish the allowable short-term VOC emission limit for this system. The allowable short-term VOC emission limit will be determined based upon the arithmetic average of the test runs. The measured VOC emission results shall be converted to pounds per hour and multiplied by a factor of 2.2, plus the standard deviation times 2.92 divided by the square root of the number of test runs. The number of test runs shall be not less than three. Emission measurements shall be performed according to U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 25A. In the event U.S. EPA promulgates a new VOC test method and RACT requests Cargill to use such method for purposes of demonstrating compliance with any allowable short-term VOC limits, Cargill shall, within 12 months of such request, conduct emissions testing and establish revised allowable VOC limits, which shall be based on data from the new test method plus the standard deviation times 2.92 divided by the square root of the number of test runs.
- Feed Dryer (89-03-G) shall demonstrate compliance with a control efficiency requirement of 85% control or <= 10 ppm. The temperature limit for the thermal oxidizer shall equal the temperature at which the feed dryer demonstrates 95% control or <= 10 ppm.
- Cargill shall record the pressure drop once per a day; Cargill shall record pH as an average for each 8-hour shift while the emissions unit is in operation.

Appendix J

Dayton Corn Processing

Appendix J – Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap

Emission Unit Number and Description	Pollutant Included in Ozone Cap	Monitoring
PC Boiler (B004)	NOx	CEM(1)
Package Boiler (B006)	NOx	CEM(1)
Package Boiler (B005)	NOx	Retire
Gluten Drying-Flash (P057)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)
Germ Drying-STD (P031)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)
Germ Drying-STD (P052)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)
Germ Drying-STD (P088)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)
Carbon Furnace -Corn Syrup (P067)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)
Carbon Furnace-Fructose (P582)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)
Gluten Drying-Flash (P072)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)
Feed Dryers-STD (P032, P033 & P034)		
Bran Dryers-Rotary (P040, P058 & P037)	VOC	Performance Testing (2)(3)

Comments:

The 12-month rolling sum total of 854 tons of NOx and VOC emissions from the sources and for the pollutants noted in column 2 above will be used to demonstrate compliance with the ozone cap of 854 tons of VOC and NOx per 12-month period as per paragraphs 25 and 30 of the Consent Decree. Compliance with the 12-month rolling sum ozone cap of 854 tons for the process source VOC and boiler NOx emission sources listed in Appendix J above shall be demonstrated during the first 11 months following the fifth year from lodging of the Consent Decree based on the following schedule of limits in tons per year:

Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11
142	284	356	427	498	567	641	711	749	785	822

In addition to the emissions testing and other requirements of this Appendix J, Cargill shall also comply with the emissions testing requirements set forth in Appendix M, including testing of emission units P032, P033, P034, P040, P058 and P037.

Notes:

- (1) Within five years from lodging of the Consent Decree, NOx emissions will be measured by CEMs and recorded by a data acquisition system. Emissions concentrations recorded by the CEMs will be converted to mass emissions using the air volume as determined by the continuous flow monitor.

Appendix J – Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap

(2) Within five years from lodging of the Consent Decree, annual VOC performance testing (once per 12-month period) will occur for the VOC sources identified above (P032, P033, P034, P040, P058, P037, P057, P031, P052, P088, P067, P582, & P072). All VOC performance testing will be conducted using U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 25A. All measured VOC results will be converted to a pound per hour basis, and multiplied by 2.2 in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-21-10(C)(7).

An emission factor for each VOC source based on pound per hour VOC emission rates as determined during the most recent testing will be divided by a corresponding process rate (bushels of ground corn for dryer sources and tons of carbon regenerated for carbon furnaces). The emission factor will be used to calculate the monthly sum of VOC emissions that will be combined with the monthly sum of NOx emissions from the NOx sources listed in this Appendix to determine compliance with the ozone cap. If a VOC emission unit identified above is modified within the definition of "modification" under OAC 3745-31-01(PPP), then Cargill will retest the VOC emission rate for such emission unit within 90 days from the modification. Cargill shall track compliance with the ozone cap through completion each month of the Ozone Cap Data Recording and Compliance Demonstration Template included in this Appendix.

(3) Within five years from lodging of the Consent Decree, allowable short-term (lb/hour) VOC emission limits will be established for the VOC emission units listed above (P032, P033, P034, P040, P058, P037, P057, P031, P052, P088, P067, P582, & P072). All VOC performance testing shall be conducted through the use of U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 25A. The allowable short-term VOC emission limits will be based on the average of the initial performance test runs. The measured data based upon U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 25A shall be converted to a pound per hour basis, and multiplied by a factor of 2.2, plus the standard deviation times 2.92 divided by the square root of the number of test runs. The number of test runs shall be not less than three. In the event a new VOC test method is promulgated by U.S. EPA, for purposes of demonstrating compliance with any allowable short-term VOC limits, Cargill shall, within 12-months of a request by RAPCA to use such new method, conduct emissions testing using the new method and establish revised allowable VOC limits based on the average of the measured test runs of that new methodology plus the standard deviation times 2.92 divided by the square root of the number of test runs. The number of test runs shall be not less than three. In the event the new promulgated U.S. EPA test method results in a more stringent allowable short-term VOC emissions limit for any of the VOC emission units identified in this Appendix J, Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the new short-term limit within 24 months of the date of testing through use of the new promulgated U.S. EPA test method. Compliance demonstration with the ozone cap will not change in the event of promulgation of a new test method and always will be demonstrated using the test methodology specified in note 2 above.

(4) For emission inventory purposes, including payment of emission fees, Cargill shall use the emission factor specified in note 2, above. In the event a new VOC test method is promulgated by U.S. EPA, Cargill shall, within 12-months of a request by RAPCA to use such new method, conduct testing of the VOC units listed above using the new method and use the results of such new method for completion of subsequent emission inventory submittals.

Appendix J – Dayton, Ohio Corn Processing Ozone Cap

Ozone Cap Data Recording and Compliance Demonstration Template

No _x						
Unit ID	Source (Units IDs)	Parameter monitored	Month throughput	Units	Emission factor	Units
B004	PC Boiler (B004)	NO _x	Input directly from NO _x CEM*			
B005	#3 Boiler (B005)	NO _x				
B006	#4 Boiler (B006)	NO _x				
Total Month Emissions						0.00
Data/Emissions Source						
CEM Data (Per Part 60)						
CEM Data (Per Part 60)						
CEM Data (Per Part 60)						

VOC						
Unit ID	Source	Parameter monitored	Month throughput	Units	Emission factor ***	Units
P057	Gluten/Germ Dryers	corn		bushels		lb/bushel
P067	Carbon Furnace - CS	carbon		tons		lb/ton
P072	Gluten Dryer	corn		bushels		lb/bushel
P582	Carbon Furnace - FX	carbon		tons		lb/ton
**	Main Stack	corn		bushels		lb/bushel
Total Month Emissions						0.00
Data/Emissions Source						
Stack Test						
Stack Test						
Stack Test						
Stack Test						
Stack Test						

* CEM emission concentrations are converted to mass emissions by using the flow as determined by the continuous flow monitor.

** Main stack sources include: P032, P033, P034, P037, P040, P058

*** Emission factors will be based on most recent stack testing results. Individual unit emission factors and emissions (tons per month) will be recorded and 12-month rolling sum calculated for each month by the 15th of the following month.

Total Monthly Emissions 0.00

Appendix K

Corn Processing CO Emission Control Plan

Appendix K - Corn Processing CO Emission Control Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Control Device Description	Emission Limit	Parameters Monitored	Compliance Operating Range	Parameter Monitoring Frequency	Schedule (years from ending of Consent Decree)
Blair	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (58)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Blair	Gluten Drying Flash (8)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (EU32)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Cedar Rapids	Feed Drying - Rotary - (EU-72-FD)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Feed Drying - STD - (EU-72-FD)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Germ Drying - Fluid Bed - (EU-113)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Germ Drying - Fluid Bed - (EU-20)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Gluten Drying - STD - (EU-20)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Cedar Rapids	Gluten Drying - STD - (EU-20)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (P067)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Dayton	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (P582)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Dayton	Gluten Drying - Flash - (P057)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P031)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P052)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P088)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dayton	Gluten Drying - Flash - (P072)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Decatur	Carbon Furnace	Zero hearth furnace or thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Decatur	Carbon Furnace	Zero hearth furnace or thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Decatur	Feed Drying - Rotary	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Dimmitt	Carbon Furnace - (S-304)	Zero hearth furnace or thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Eddyville	Carbon Furnace - (37,000)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Eddyville	Carbon Furnace - (56,000)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3

Appendix K - Corn Processing CO Emission Control Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Control Device Description	Emission Limit	Parameters Monitored	Compliance Operating Range	Parameter Monitoring Frequency	Schedule (years from lodging of Consent Decree)
Hammond	Carbon Furnace - (104-01-R)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Hammond	Feed Drying - Rotary - (124-01-G)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Hammond	Germ Drying - Rotary - (21A-02-G)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Hammond	Germ Drying - Rotary - (51A-02-G)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (6008)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (9002)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (9008)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3
Memphis	Gluten Drying - Flash - (4008B)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Memphis	Gluten Drying - Flash - (4011)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Memphis	Germ Drying - STD - (4011)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Memphis	Germ Drying - STD - (4011)	Thermal oxidizer	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	5
Wahpeton	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (REP41)	Zero hearth furnace	90% control or <= 100 ppm	Operating Temperature	TBD (3 hour average)	Continuously	3

Comments:

In addition, for unit(s) controlled by RTOs not designed for on-line regeneration (i.e., bake-out) and that are not preceded by a WESP or equivalent device(s), the emission limitations do not apply to periods of off-line RTO regeneration not to exceed 50 unit operating hours per calendar year and individual off-line RTO regeneration periods not to exceed 12 unit operating hours. For RTOs servicing more than one unit, a unit operating hour is any hour in which one or more of the unit is on line. Off-line RTO regeneration while all associated units are shut down is not included in these operating limitations. Also, off-line RTO regeneration periods that can be completed during unrelated shutdown, or malfunction periods (i.e., periods not related to the need to perform an off-line RTO regeneration) are not included in these limitations (i.e., Cargill may perform "preventative" off-line RTO regenerations during periods when the RTO is off-line for other reasons such as when the RTO is off-line due to maintenance or malfunction of upstream PM control equipment which requires bypass of the RTO). Cargill may petition EPA and the appropriate state or local regulatory agency to adjust these operating limitations for a specific RTO. With respect to the Dayton, OH facility, all on-line regeneration (bake-out) shall be conducted in accordance with OAC Rules 3745-15-06(A)(3) and 3745-15-06(B).

Appendix L

Hammond Corn Processing Source SO₂ Emission Control Plan

Appendix L - Hammond Corn Processing Process Source SO2 Emission Control Plan

Emission Unit Description and Number	Control Device Description	Emission Limit	Parameters Monitored	Compliance Operating Range	Parameter Monitoring Frequency
Germ Drying-Rotary (21A-02-G)	Scrubber	90% control or <=20 ppm	pH	TBD	Once Each Day
Germ Drying-Rotary (51A-02-G)	Scrubber	90% control or <=20 ppm	pH	TBD	Once Each Day
Bran Dryer-Flash (89-01-G)	Scrubber	TBD (note 2)	pH	TBD (NOTE 1)	Once Each Day
Feed Dryer-Rotary (89-03-G)	Scrubber	90% control or <=20 ppm	pH	TBD	Once Each Day
Feed Drying-Rotary (124-01-G)	Scrubber	90% control or <=20 ppm	pH	TBD	Once Each Day
Gluten Dryer-Flash (121-01-G)	Scrubber	90% control or <=20 ppm	pH	TBD	Once Each Day
Germ Drying-Fluid Bed (124A-01-G)	Scrubber	90% control or <=20 ppm	pH	TBD	Once Each Day
Carbon Furnace (104-01-R)	Scrubber	TBD (note 2)	pH	TBD	Once Each Day

Notes:

- (1) The compliance operating range parameters shall be the same as those set forth in Appendix I for this unit.
- (2) To establish emission limits for the Bran Dryer (89-01-G) and Carbon Furnace (104-01-R), Cargill shall operate the scrubbers associated with these emission units at a pH equal to the average of the pH operating ranges for all other sources listed in Appendix L established for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the emission limits listed in Appendix L.

Appendix M

Performance Testing Plan

Appendix M - Performance Testing Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Pollutant Tested	Test Methodology	Testing Schedule
Blair	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (58)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Blair	Gluten Drying - Flash - (8)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Blair	Steephouse Scrubber - (5)	VOC	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (EU32)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Feed Drying - Rotary - (EU-72-FD)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Feed Drying - STD - (EU-72-FD)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Germ Drying - Fluid Bed - (EU-113)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Germ Drying - Fluid Bed - (EU-20)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Gluten Drying - STD - (EU-20)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Gluten Drying - STD - (EU-20)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Cedar Rapids	Steephouse Scrubber - (EU-41)	VOC	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Bran Dryer - Rotary - (P037) (note 1)	VOC	See note 1	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Bran Dryer - Rotary - (P040) (1)	VOC	See note 1	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Bran Dryer - Rotary - (P058) (1)	VOC	See note 1	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (P067) (1)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (P582) (1)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P031) (1)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P052) (1)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Germ Drying - STD - (P088) (1)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Gluten Drying - Flash - (P057) (1)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Dayton	Gluten Drying - Flash - (P072) (1)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Decatur	Carbon Furnace	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Decatur	Carbon Furnace	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Decatur	Feed Drying - Rotary	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Dimmitt	Carbon Furnace - (S-304)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Dimmitt	Package Boiler - S406	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Dimmitt	Package Boiler - S407	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Eddyville	Carbon Furnace - (37,000)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Eddyville	Carbon Furnace - (56,000)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Eddyville	Millhouse Scrubber - (102,000)	VOC	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Eddyville	Millhouse Scrubber - (119,000)	VOC	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Eddyville	Millhouse Scrubber - (9,000)	VOC	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Fayetteville	Stoker Boiler - ES22	NOx	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Gainesville	Stoker Boiler - B001	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Bran Dryer - Flash - (89-01-G)	VOC	TBD	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Carbon Furnace - (104-01-R)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Hammond	Feed Drying - Rotary - (124-01-G)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Hammond	Feed Drying - Rotary - (89-03-G)	VOC	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Hammond	Germ Drying - Rotary - (21A-02-G)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Hammond	Germ Drying - Rotary - (51A-02-G)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Hammond	Package Boiler - 1002U	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Gas Tube & Tile - 1003U	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Germ Drying-Rotary - (21A-02-G)	SO2	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Germ Drying-Rotary - (51A-02-G)	SO2	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree

Appendix M - Performance Testing Plan

Facility	Emission Unit Description and Number	Pollutant Tested	Test Methodology	Testing Schedule
Hammond	Bran Dryer - Flash - (89-01-G)	SO ₂	40 CFR Part 60 Method 6	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Feed Dryer - Rotary - (89-03-G)	SO ₂	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Feed Drying - Rotary - (124-01-G)	SO ₂	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Gluten Dryer - Flash - (121-01-G)	SO ₂	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Germ Drying - Fluid Bed - (124A-01-G)	SO ₂	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree
Hammond	Carbon Furnace - (104-01-R)	SO ₂	40 CFR Part 60 Method 6	By end of year 3 of entry of the consent decree
Memphis	Bran Dryer - Rotary - (4003)	VOC	TBD	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Bran Dryer - Rotary - (4003)	VOC	TBD	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Corn Syrup - (6008)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (9002)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (9008)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Germ Drying - STD - (4011)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Germ Drying - STD - (4011)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Gluten Drying - Flash - (4008B)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Memphis	Gluten Drying - Flash - (4011)	VOC, CO	Control Efficiency Testing	By end of year 5 of lodging of the consent decree
Sidney	Stoker Boiler - B001	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Sidney	Stoker Boiler - B002	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Sioux City	Package Boiler - 17	NOx	40 CFR Part 60 Method 7(E)	By end of year 10 of entry of the consent decree
Wahpeton	Carbon Furnace - Fructose - (REP41)	VOC, CO	Testing done per Appendix O	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree
Wahpeton	Gluten Drying - Flash - (FEP21)	VOC	TBD	By end of year 3 of lodging of the consent decree

Comments:

Where exhaust from a specific unit is commingled with exhaust from other sources, compliance will be based on emissions from only the specific unit.

Control Efficiency Testing shall be conducted for VOCs using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Method 25A; for CO using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Method 10; and for SO₂ using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Method 6.

For units listed in Appendices H, I and K, if multiple listed units emit to a single system, Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with any applicable performance standards by demonstrating compliance at the system's end control device that emits to the atmosphere. If the listed units' exhaust is commingled with the exhaust of other units not listed in Appendices H, I and K, Cargill shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable performance standard based on the exhaust of the listed units only.

For new control devices installed after the date of lodging and pursuant to this Consent Decree, Cargill shall conduct testing required by this Appendix M within 180 days after start-up of the newly installed controls.

Notes:

(1) In addition to the emission testing and other requirements of this Appendix M, Cargill shall also comply with the emissions testing requirements set forth in Appendix J.

Appendix N

Extraction Solvent Loss Recordkeeping Template

[illegible][illegible]

Appendix O

Carbon Furnace Test Protocol

Appendix O

CARBON FURNACE TEST PROTOCOL

A Protocol For Determination Of Volatile Organic Compound And Carbon Monoxide Destruction Efficiency For Afterburners Installed On Carbon Furnace Exhausts.

INTRODUCTION

The protocol sets forth the test methodology, technique and monitoring procedures that will be used to establish after burner operating temperatures required to achieve 95% reduction of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and 90% of carbon monoxide (CO) from carbon furnace exhausts.

PROGRAM SCOPE AND TEST STRATEGY

Because afterburners on carbon furnaces are an integrated part of the furnace, it is not possible to install inlet sampling ports to assess inlet VOC and CO concentrations. VOC and CO destruction efficiency for carbon furnace afterburners, therefore, will be determined by comparing uncontrolled conditions with the afterburner shut off (hereinafter referred to as "inlet" conditions), to controlled emissions with the afterburner operating.

Sequential testing of the carbon furnace with the afterburner shut off and with it operating will be completed such that a minimum amount of time elapses between each "inlet" and outlet test. Although time between each inlet and outlet test will be primarily dictated by the amount of time needed for the afterburner to reach a proper operating temperature or cool down, additional measures will be employed to minimize the time between tests. These measures will include dedicating separate analyzers and heated sample lines for the "inlet" and outlet locations (reduces calibration time as well as the time needed to reach a stable sample line background level). Velocity traverses also will be configured so as not to delay testing (see schedule below). Each test run will consist of one 60-minute outlet test (after burner operating), a period between tests where the afterburner is allowed to cool down, and one 60-minute "inlet" test. In all, a total of three runs totaling 120-minutes of measured data each (60 outlet, 60 inlet) will be completed per unit. Emissions between the two 60-minute segments of each test run while the afterburner is cooling down will not be included in the test result. Prior to the second and third test runs time will be allowed to operate and stabilize the afterburner.

For each test run, gas stream velocity, temperature, moisture and fixed gases will be determined to allow for the calculation of gas stream volumetric flowrate. Velocity traverses will be completed for each "inlet" and outlet test. In addition, moisture will be determined during each test (one moisture determination per "inlet" and outlet test) for a total of 6 moisture runs. Fixed gases also will be determined for each test via collection of an integrated sample and analysis in accordance with EPA Method 3. Accordingly, testing of the carbon furnace afterburners for destruction efficiency will be completed as follows:

- Complete Run 1 outlet (controlled condition) velocity traverse.
- Conduct Run 1 outlet test for VOC, CO, moisture, and fixed gases with the afterburner on. Test run duration will be 60 minutes.
- Turn off the afterburner and wait until the temperature in the afterburner is stabilized and within 100 degrees F of the feed hearth temperature.

- Complete Run 1 "inlet" test for VOC, CO, moisture, and fixed gases for 60 minutes. Conduct Run 1 "inlet" velocity traverse.
- Complete Runs 2 and 3 duplicating the steps cited above for Run 1.

GENERAL SOURCE DESCRIPTION

Activated carbon is used to remove natural impurities present in corn syrup. As the carbon adsorbs impurities from the corn syrup, the carbon becomes saturated (spent) with those impurities and becomes less effective. Once the carbon is no longer useful for the process, the carbon is recycled through regeneration in the carbon furnaces.

Carbon regeneration occurs as the spent carbon is fed into the top sections of the multi-hearth furnace. The carbon passes through three separate zones within the furnace. In each zone, the carbon is subjected to different temperatures and atmospheres to drive off the impurities and restore the carbon. A rotating central shaft circulates a rabble arm that mixes and advances the carbon through the hearths exposing them to the counter-current flow of gases.

The three reaction zones, or steps, that occur in the furnace are drying, pyrolysis, and activation.

- A. In the drying, or heating zone (which is the closest zone to the afterburner), water is evaporated off the carbon through the counter-current action of the hot combustion gases. The temperature of the drying zone is approximately 600-1300°F on a six-hearth and 500-1000°F on an eight-hearth furnace.
- B. In the second zone, or pyrolysis zone, the temperature is raised to approximately 1300-1700°F in an oxygen-free atmosphere. Under these conditions, the adsorbed organic impurities are pyrolyzed and volatiles are driven off.
- C. The third zone is the gasification, or activation zone. The temperature in this area approaches 1800°F. The residues from the carbon are oxidized in a manner that prevents damage to the original carbon pore structure. If the carbon is not heated to reaction temperature, or the carbon is improperly dried, the reaction of water vapor, CO₂, and adsorbate will not proceed in an effective regeneration process. Once the carbon passes through the final zone of the multiple hearth furnace, the carbon is sent to the quench tank, and then pumped back to the process.

The afterburner, which follows the drying zone of the furnace, is intended to burn the organic compounds driven off of the carbon that do not burn in the furnace.

During the times of testing, the carbon furnace will be operated at or near its rated throughput capacity.

SAMPLING LOCATION DESCRIPTION

Use or installation of test ports and selection of velocity traverse points will be done in accordance with EPA Method 1 criteria.

MONITORING PROCEDURES

VOC and CO measurements and flow monitoring will be completed using the following methods

- Total Gaseous Organics (VOC) - EPA Method 25A
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) – EPA Method 10
- Stack Gas Volumetric Flow Rate - EPA Method 2
- Fixed Gases - EPA Method 3
- Stack Gas Moisture - EPA Method 4

The following provides a description of the sampling and analytical methods to be employed.

VOC (Total Gaseous Organics) - EPA Method 25A

Emissions testing for VOC will be completed in accordance with EPA Method 25A. In this procedure, stack gas is delivered directly to a heated TGO analyzer equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID). The analyzer is calibrated with known concentrations of propane and results are expressed as propane equivalents.

The sample delivery system consists of an in-stack sintered particulate filter and stainless steel sample probe, a three-way valve assembly for delivery of calibration gases to the system probe, a heat-traced Teflon sample line and sample pump. Sample gas is delivered to the FID analyzer on a wet basis and subsequently converted to dry conditions for calculation of a mass emission rate.

The TGO monitors will be VIG-20 Flame Ionization analyzers. The analyzers are expected to be operated in the 0-10,000 ppm range for the inlet location and the 0-100 ppm range for the outlet. The output signals from each analyzer is connected to strip chart recorders as well as an IBM PC, equipped with a Strawberry Tree, analog to digital converter and Workbench® data acquisition system software. This software provides data in 1-minute averages and calculates TGO emission rates in terms of parts per million (ppmv) and pounds per hour (lbs/hr) for each 1-minute average and for each test run.

Carbon Monoxide – EPA Method 10

Carbon Monoxide will be determined in accordance with EPA Method 10, modified to eliminate the ascarite trap used for CO₂ removal. Use of the ascarite trap is not needed for NDIR analyzers which use the gas filter correlation technique to eliminate CO₂ interference. Samples will be collected in conjunction with each test run using the integrated tedlar bag sampling approach described in the method. At the conclusion of each test run, the contents of the integrated tedlar bag will be analyzed for carbon monoxide concentration using a non-dispersive infrared analyzer (NDIR) with gas filter correlation in accordance with the requirements of EPA Method 10. The analyzer will be calibrated using zero gas and two upscale standards as cited in the test method. All other QC requirements specified by the method will be employed.

Stack Gas Volumetric Flowrate – EPA Method 2

Vent stream volumetric flowrate will be determined in conjunction with each test run in accordance with EPA Method 2. Gas stream temperature and moisture will also be determined in association with each flowrate determination. Temperature will be determined using a thermocouple and pyrometer and gas stream moisture via EPA Method 4.

As previously stated, gas stream velocity will be determined in conjunction with each test (before or after each TGO test) while moisture and fixed gases will be measured simultaneous with each TGO test run. The traverse will be completed across two stack diameters as specified in EPA Method 2. All test ports and traverse points will meet the minimum criteria specified in EPA Method 1.

Fixed Gases (O₂, CO₂)

Fixed gas (O₂, CO₂) measurement used for the determination of stack gas molecular weight will be completed in accordance with EPA Method 3, "Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular Weight". This procedure involves collection of an integrated sample followed by analysis for fixed gases using an Orsat analyzer. O₂, CO₂ are measured directly and N₂ is determined by difference.

Stack Gas Moisture

Stack gas moisture will be measured in accordance with the EPA Method 4, "Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases", 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. In this procedure a known volume of stack gas is extracted at a fixed rate through a series of water impingers and silica gel and the collected condensate is measured to determine the gas stream percent moisture. Moisture will be determined simultaneous with each 60-minute inlet and outlet test.

TEST METHOD REFERENCES AND MODIFICATIONS

The following provides detailed references for the test methods proposed for this program. Proposed reference method modifications are listed following the appropriate reference.

1. VOC's -- EPA Method 25A, Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Detector, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. Calibration standards will be prepared using a propane standard in accordance with the method.
2. CO -- EPA Method 10, Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
3. Flow -- EPA Method 2, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
4. Moisture -- EPA Method 4, Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases - 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
5. Fixed Gases (O₂, CO₂) -- EPA Method 3, Gas Analysis for Determination of Dry Molecular Weight - 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

DATA REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Concentration data from the Method 25A analysis will be reduced for each operating condition, and converted to a pounds of VOC and CO emitted per hour (lb/hr). The "inlet" or uncontrolled condition lb/hr rate will be compared to the outlet or controlled lb/hr rate and a determination of the percent reduction will be made. The results of each test run as well as the percent reduction will be reported to the agency as follows:

Test Run	Inlet Emissions VOC or CO		Outlet Emissions VOC or CO		Destruction Efficiency (%)
Test Run 1		ppmv		ppmv	
		lb/hr		lb/hr	
Test Run 2		ppmv		ppmv	
		lb/hr		lb/hr	
Test Run 3		ppmv		ppmv	
		lb/hr		lb/hr	
Ave ppmv		ppmv		ppmv	
Ave lb/hr		lb/hr		lb/hr	

Destruction efficiency will be calculated using the following equation:

$$Eff = \frac{Ci - Co}{Ci}$$

Where:

Eff = Overall destruction efficiency

Ci = Inlet lb/hr emission rate

Co = Outlet lb/hr emission rate

Appendix P

Supplemental Environmental Projects

Appendix P

Supplemental Environmental Projects

Elimination of Gaseous Sulfur Dioxide – Blair, NE, Cedar Rapids, IA, Dayton, OH, Eddyville, IA and Memphis, TN - Cargill has historically stored gaseous sulfur dioxide at corn wet milling facilities for use in the production process. Gaseous sulfur dioxide is viewed as posing significant environmental and health risks and its storage and use is regulated under 40 CFR Part 68 (Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions) and 29 CFR Part 1910.119 (Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals). Gaseous sulfur dioxide storage exceeds the 40 CFR Part 68 thresholds at Blair, Cedar, Dayton, Eddyville, and Memphis and total gaseous sulfur dioxide storage exceeds 1.2 million pounds at these facilities. This project involves permanent replacement of gaseous sulfur dioxide used in the corn wet milling process with a less hazardous substitute, liquid sodium bisulfide (SBS), which is not subject to either risk management or process safety plan requirements. Project scope will include installation of tanks, piping, and controls for systems located in Blair, Cedar, Dayton, Eddyville, and Memphis, purchase of SBS, and removal of gaseous SO₂ handling capabilities. This project will benefit the environment by eliminating the risk of SO₂ releases through the removal of over 1.2 million pounds of sulfur dioxide storage and reduced SO₂ emissions from facility processes. It is also anticipated that this project would reduce fugitive sulfur dioxide emissions.

Pilot VOC and HAP Reduction Project—Memphis, TN Oxidized Starch Process – VOCs and HAPs are formed in the oxidized starch production process primarily by the reaction of hypochlorite, a bleaching agent, with impurities in the starch. This innovative pollution reduction project will reduce the formation of VOCs and HAPs in the oxidized starch production process, thus reducing associated emissions. The project scope includes the installation and operation of new equipment designed to reduce impurity levels in starch production. Studies by Cargill have determined that reduced impurity levels can significantly reduce formation of VOCs and HAPs in the process. It is anticipated that this project could reduce VOC and HAP emissions from this process by up to 30 percent.

Elimination of Ozone Depleting Substance – Eddyville, IA and Blair, NE – R22 (chlorodifluoromethane) is used in condensers at Cargill's Blair, NE and Eddyville, IA ethanol loadout facilities. These condensers are BACT control devices installed and operated pursuant to the sources' PSD permit. This project is to permanently replace these condensers with an equivalent or better VOC control that results in the removal of R22. Cargill shall not use any of the retired condensers within any of its other facilities (except with a Non-Ozone Depleting Refrigerant) and all refrigerant from the retired condensers shall be either sent for destruction in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 82.104(h), or reclaimed as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 82.152, by a certified reclaimer as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 82.164. This project will benefit the environment by the removal and destruction of over 700 pounds of an ozone depleting substance.

Appendix Q

Notice and Penalty Payment

APPENDIX Q

NOTICE AND PENALTY PAYMENT PROVISIONS

The United States

Payment of penalties:

Payment shall be made in accordance with paragraphs 40 through 42, paragraphs 57 through 59, and paragraph 84 of the Consent Decree.

Contact persons for notices:

Information shall be sent to the appropriate Plaintiffs in accordance with paragraph 84 of the Consent Decree at the addresses below.

U.S. EPA HQ

Technical Contact:

Cary Secrest
Environmental Protection Specialist
US EPA Air Enforcement Division (Mail Code 2242A)
Ariel Rios Building Room 2119
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20460 [for Fed Ex/UPS use ZIP 20004]
secrest.cary@epa.gov

Phone: 202-564-8661
Fax: 202-564-0053
Cell: 202-236-3499
Air Lab: 410-305-3069

Counsel:

Charlie Garlow
US EPA Air Enforcement Division (Mail Code 2242A)
Ariel Rios Building Room 2111A
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20460 [for FedEx/UPS use ZIP 20004]
garlow.charlie@epa.gov
Phone: 202-564-1088
Fax: 202-564-0068

U.S. EPA Region 4

Technical Contacts:

Jason McDonald
US EPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
mcdonald.jason@epa.gov
Phone: 404-562-9203
Fax: 404-562-9164

Kevin I. Taylor
US EPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
taylor.kevin@epa.gov
Phone: 404-562-9134
Fax: 404-562-9164

Counsel:

Gregory R. Tan
Associate Regional Counsel
US EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
tan.gregory@epa.gov
Phone: 404-562-9697
Fax: 404-562-9486

Please also cc:

Angelia Souder Blackwell
US EPA Region 4
Office of Environmental Accountability
61 Forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
blackwell.angelia@epa.gov
Phone: 404-562-9527
Fax: 404-562-9664

U.S. EPA Region 5

Technical Contacts:

Compliance Tracker
US EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd AE-17J
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: 312-886-6797
Fax: 312-353-8289

Counsel:

Kathleen Schnieders
US EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd C-14J
Chicago, IL 60604
schnieders.kathleen@epa.gov
Phone: 312-353-8912
Fax: 312-886-0747

U.S. EPA Region 6**Technical Contact:**

Raymond Magyar (6EN-AA)
Air Enforcement Section
US EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202
magyar.raymond@epa.gov
Phone: 214-665-7288
Fax: 214-665-3177 or 214-665-7446

Counsel:

Patricia Capps Welton (6RC-EA)
Air/Toxics Enforcement Branch
Office of Regional Counsel
US EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
Welton.patricia@epa.gov
Phone: 214-665-7327
Fax: 214-665-3177

U.S. EPA Region 7

Technical Contact:

Richard Tripp ARTD/APCO
US EPA Region 7
901 N. 5th St.
Kansas City, KS 66101
tripp.richard@epa.gov
Phone: 913-551-7566
Fax: 913-551-9566

Counsel:

Belinda Holmes CNSL/REGE
Senior Assistant Regional Counsel
US EPA Region 7
901 N. 5th St.
Kansas City, KS 66101
holmes.belinda@epa.gov
Phone: 913-551-7714
Fax: 913-551-7925

U.S. EPA Region 8**Technical Contact:**

Air Program Director c/o Scott Whitmore (8ENF-AT)
Office of Enforcement, Compliance & Environmental Justice
US EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80202-2466
Whitmore.scott@epa.gov
Phone: 303-312-6317
Fax: 303-312-6191

State of Alabama**Payment of penalties:**

The check must be made payable to the "Alabama Department of Environmental Management." Please make a notation on the check that it is for the Air Division and mail the check to:

Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Air Division

P.O. Box 301463
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463
Attention: Clai Mullens

Contact person for notices:

Ronald W. Gore
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Air Division
P.O. Box 301463
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463
rwg@adem.state.al.us
Phone: 334-271-7861
Fax: 334-279-3044

State of Georgia

Payment of penalties:

The check must be made payable to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and must be mailed to:

Georgia Air Protection Branch
4244 International Parkway, Suite 120
Atlanta, GA 30354, Attn. Lou Musgrove

Contact person for notices:

Lou Musgrove, Program Manager
Stationary Source Compliance Program
Georgia Air Protection Branch
4244 International Parkway, Suite 120
Atlanta, GA 30354
Lou_Musgrove@dnr.ga.state.us
Phone: 404-363-7018
Fax: 404-363-7100

State of Illinois

Payment of penalties:

The check shall be made payable to the "Illinois EPA for deposit into the Illinois

Environmental Protection Trust Fund” and mailed to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Fiscal Services
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Contact person for notices:

Ms. Julie K. Armitage
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Air
Compliance and Enforcement Section
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
Julie.Armitage@epa.state.il.us
Phone: 217-782-5811
Fax: 217-782-6348

State of Indiana

Payment of penalties:

Check must be made payable to the “Environmental Management Special Fund.” The check must include the case number of this action and shall be mailed to:

Cashier—Mail Code 50-10C
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
100 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251

NOTE: The IDEM case numbers assigned to this case are 2005-14673-A (Layfayette) and 2005-14646-A (Hammond). Please place these numbers on the check so the Cashier will post the check to the appropriate account codes.

Contact person for notices:

Matthew Stuckey
Senior Environmental Manager
Office of Enforcement/Air Section – Mail Code 60-02
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
mstuckey@dem.state.In.us
Phone: 317-233-1134
Fax: 317-233-5968

State of Iowa

Payment of penalties:

The check must be made to the order of "The State of Iowa" and mailed to:

David R. Sheridan
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Law Division
Lucas State Office Building
321 E. 12th Street, Room 018
Des Moines, IA 50319

Contact person for notices:

Brian Hutchins, Supervisor
Air Compliance Section
Air Quality Bureau, Iowa DNR
7900 Hickman Rd., Suite 1
Urbandale, IA 50322
Brian.Hutchins@DNR.state.ia.us
Phone: 515-281-8448
Fax: 515-242-5094

Linn County, Iowa

Payment of penalties:

Checks must be made to the order of "Linn County Air Quality Division c/o the Linn County Treasurer," and must be mailed to:

Linn County Public Health Department
501 13th St. NW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52405

Contact person for notices:

Gregory D. Slager
Air Pollution Control Officer
Linn County Public Health Department
501 13th St. NW.
Cedar Rapids, IA 52405
Greg.Slager@linncounty.org
Phone: 319-892-6010
Fax: 319-892-6099

Polk County, Iowa

Payment of penalties:

Checks must be made to the order of the "Polk County Treasurer," and mailed to:

Polk County Treasurer
Polk County Air Quality Division
5885 NE 14th Street
Des Moines, IA 50313

Contact person for notices:

Gary Young, Air Quality Engineer
Polk County Air Quality Division
5885 NE 14th Street
Des Moines, IA 50313
gyoung@co.polk.ia.us
Phone: 515-286-3372
Fax: 515-875-5599

State of Missouri

Payment of penalties:

The check must be payable to the State of Missouri, followed by the name of the county, in parentheses, in which the facility is located ("State of Missouri (Clay County)"). The check should be mailed to the attention of:

Jo Ann Hovath

Assistant Attorney General
P.O. Box 899
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0899

Contact persons for notices:

Timothy P. Duggan
Assistant Attorney General
P.O. Box 899
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0899
tim.duggan@ago.mo.gov
Phone: 573-751-9802
Fax: 573-751-8464

Steve Feeler
Air Pollution Control Program
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
steve.feeler@dnr.mo.gov
Phone: 573-751-4817
Fax: 573-751-2706

State of Nebraska

Payment of penalties:

The check must be made payable to "Treasurer of Washington County, Nebraska," with the notation "civil penalty," and must be mailed to:

Jodi M. Fenner
Assistant Attorney General
2115 State Capital Building
Lincoln, NE 68509-8920

Contact person for notices:

Shelly Kaderly
Air Division Administrator
1200 "N" Street, Suite 400

P.O. Box 98922
Lincoln, NE 68509-8922
Shelly.kaderly@ndeq.state.ne.us
Phone: 402-471-4299
Fax: 402-471-2909

State of North Carolina

Payment of penalties:

The check shall be made payable to "North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources." Please note that a memo on the check should refer to "STL 2005-001." The check shall be mailed to:

Enforcement Group - Payment
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Air Quality
1641 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1641

Contact person for notices:

Lee A. Daniel, Chief
Technical Services Section
NC Division of Air Quality
1641 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1641
Lee.Daniel@ncmail.net
Phone: 919-733-1471
Fax: 919-733-1812

State of North Dakota

Payment of penalties:

The check must be made payable to "North Dakota Department of Health" and mailed to:

Dave D. Glatt, Chief
Environmental Health Section
North Dakota Department of Health
P.O. Box 5520
Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

Contact person for notices:

Benjamin Gress
Division of Air Quality
North Dakota Department of Health
P.O. Box 5520
Bismarck, ND 58506-5520
bgress@state.nd.us
Phone: 701-328-5188
Fax: 701-328-5200

State of Ohio

Payment of penalties:

The check for the portion of the penalty attributable to the Sidney, Ohio facility should be made out to "Treasurer, State of Ohio," and mailed or delivered to:

Amy Laws, Paralegal
Environmental Enforcement Section
Ohio Attorney General's Office
30 East Broad, 25th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-3400

Contact person for notices:

Jim Orlemann, Assistant Chief
SIP Development and Enforcement
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Lazarus Government Center
Division of Air Pollution Control
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049
Jim.Orlemann@epa.state.oh.us
Phone: 614-644-3592
Fax: 614-644-3681

Montgomery County/Regional Air Pollution Control Authority (RAPCA):

Payment of penalties:

The check for the portion of the penalty attributable to the Dayton, Ohio facility must be made payable to the "Air Resources Study Trust Fund," and must be mailed to:

Bruno Maier
RAPCA
117 South Main Street
Dayton, OH 45422-1280

Contact person for notices:

John A. Paul
RAPCA Supervisor
117 South Main Street
Dayton, OH 45422-1280
paulja@rapca.org
Phone: 937-225-5948
Fax: 937-225-3486

Memphis/Shelby County, Tennessee:

Payment of penalties:

The check must be made payable to "Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, Pollution Control Section" and should be mailed to:

Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, Pollution Control Section
814 Jefferson Avenue, 4th Floor
Memphis, Tennessee 38105
Attn: Robert Rogers, P.E.

Contact person for notices:

Robert Rogers, P.E.
Technical Manager
Memphis and Shelby County Health Department
Pollution Control Section
814 Jefferson Avenue, 4th Floor
Memphis, Tennessee 38105
brogers@mschdpollution.org
Phone: 901-544-7587 or 7586
Fax: 901-544-7308